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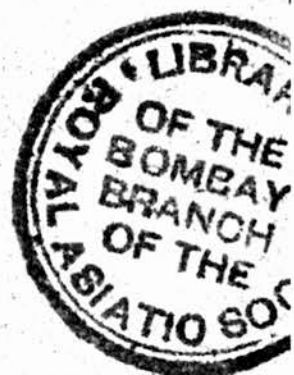
SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

SHAKUNTALA AND DUSHYANTA



A relief panel in which the Sculptor S. D. Sathe of the Sir J. J. School of Art has caught the real spirit of the well-known classic theme of Kalidasa and has rendered it in the classic technique of modelling. Both the figures are remarkable for their expression of mutual attraction and love and the artist has with consummate skill contrasted the shy femininity and the bold masculinity. This panel is a fitting reply to purblind propagandists who see nothing but pseudo—Aianta in the Bombay School.

AMAZING TRICKS OF PICK-POCKETS

(See Page 5)

Battle Between Earth And The Moon!

By Alison Barnes

Under-water television, still largely in the experimental stage but used by the U. S. Navy to assess the effects of the Bikini atom bomb explosion, can, it is believed, probe the secrets of world history back to 9,600 B.C. and prove, after 2,000 years of speculation, the theory first propounded by Plato in B. C. 460, that a continent once existed in the Atlantic Ocean between the West Indies and the Canaries.

A modern expedition, equipped both with radar and submarine television, is now being projected in London by the recently formed Atlantic Research Centre, which has active United States affiliations including Mr. Meade Layne of St. Diego, California and his associates Mr. David Dagmar and Mr. Vincent Gaddis of the Round Robin, and Mr. Flyd Shattuck of the Atlantean Research Society, Brady Lake, Ohio, as well as representation in Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, French Morocco, Germany, Italy, Portugal and South Africa.

Probable goal of the expedition on current plans is the precipitous slopes of the Azores where any existing remains of prehistoric civilisation would be in a better state of preservation than those buried under innumerable layers of mud many fathoms below the ocean on the central bed of the Atlantic.

Study Of 'Atlantis'

Behind this vast project which aims to push the deadline of "history back 4,000 years is a genial, middle-aged Englishman, author, journalist, traveller, named Egerton Sykes, who made the study of Atlantis his hobby twenty-five years ago. At the outbreak of war in 1939 he was in Warsaw and had collected the world's biggest and most comprehensive reference library on the subject. What happened to that unique collection nobody knows today, except the Germans who ransacked his home.

Many of the volumes were irreplaceable but undaunted and after six years spent on war service in the Middle East this remarkable man succeeded

in building up a new library of some 1,200 books in all European languages, most of which are indexed and cross-references and which are now at the disposal of members of the Atlantic Research Institute in London.

Interviewed at his London headquarters, Egerton Sykes said that, in addition to his proposed expedition to the Azores, he plans to visit Persia, Central and South America and the West Indies and possibly also the Riff Valley in South Africa, all of which he believes are rich in Atlantean evidence.

"At the moment," he said, "both Persia and the New World are out of the question owing to currency restrictions. My only hope of raising the necessary dollars to finance the Ame-



SJT. MOHANLAL SAXENA, REHABILITATION MINISTER ADDRESSING A MAMMOTH PUBLIC MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CITY CONGRESS COMMITTEE, BIKANIR

Under-Water Television To Probe Mystery Of 'Lost Atlantis'

rican end of the project is to visit the United States, which I hope to do shortly."

Suggestions have already been made that Mr. Sykes should give a series of lectures in the United States and Canada.

Evidence Of Pyramids

Summarising the evidence in favour of the existence of Atlantis, Mr. Sykes said: "Look at the similar man-made customs to be found on both sides of the Atlantic basin. Unless you are prepared to accept the existence of a bridge between the two worlds, how can you explain the simultaneous invention of mummification in Chili, Peru, the Canaries and Egypt? Why should the idea of building pyramids have occurred independently to the Mayas and the Egyptians? Was it just a coincidence that the couvade—the system whereby the father goes to bed after the birth of the child—was in-

tiated both in the Mediterranean Basin and in Central America? The magalithic and cyclopean structures dotted all over the upper reaches of the Amazon are of similar design to those found in Europe and the North African coast."

These similarities certainly suggest even to the most sceptical, that they derive from a single inspiration and that a culture, mainly of the Stone Age, once bridged the Atlantic Ocean and united Europe with America.

But even if a modern expedition can establish the existence of Atlantis the question remains: what happened to the Continent and its people?

"A flood of such magnitude, which incidentally must have given rise to the legends of all races living around the 400 Atlantic basin" says Egerton Sykes "could only have been achieved by the force of gravity being brought into play either terrestrially or cosmically. The most probable explanation is, that advanced by the Austrian engineer, Hans Hoerbiger, that the moon, then a small planet between the earth and Mars, was gradually drawn into the earth's gravitational sphere until finally it was captured and turned into a satellite. Such a struggle between two terrestrial bodies would be quite capable of causing the ocean waters from the polar regions to pile up into a huge girdle tide around the equator which would certainly swamp low-lying tropic lands such as Atlantis would have been."

Egerton Sykes's world-wide organisation is supported actively by such experts as H. S. Bellamy, author of "The Atlantis Myth", "Built Before the Flood" and many other books; F. L. Ashton, author of "Alas, That Great City" and Harold T. Wilkins, expert and writer on the ancient cities of South America, and by the surviving members of the Hoerbiger Institute. For the first time since Plato, a concentrated and practical effort has been made to co-ordinate the work of geologists, historians, geographers, anthropologists and ethnologists all of whom are working in their own individual ways toward the solution of the most fascinating mystery in history—the Atlantis Myth.

ON 'MENIALS'—

By Gertrude Murray

World outlook regarding menials has certainly undergone tremendous changes during the past few years, and the really drastic aspects of the old times seem gone for ever thank Heaven! But very much yet remains to be done, as even the ordinary sights and scenes of everyday life (particularly in India) should convince us after even the briefest consideration.

A man does not necessarily become insensible to fatigue, or to any other suffering, merely because his life provides him with little or no refreshment either for body or for spirit. To suppose that he DOES is surely the greatest folly—yet a folly to which millions of 'civilized' people must even to-day plead guilty, if they wish to escape the graver charge of sheer inhumanity.

Among many similar foolishness, servants are still generally held to be 'lazy' whenever they are found to require as much sleep, after their labours, as their masters—who may not even labour at all. A passionate devotee of Morpheus ever since I can remember anything at all, my earliest recollections of the sensation of anger are those in connection with our servant at home and her habit of oversleeping (poor tired soul) her rising hour of six. Why should she, I always asked myself, be expected to spring from her bed, fresh as a lark, at six, ready to plunge into an orgy of toil, when we others, who did so comparatively little, should be allowed to stumble on comfortably until eight or thereabouts? Did she not, on the contrary, merit LONGER hours of repose than we? It did not make sense, but there it was, an important part of the social credo in which all my world believed blindly. And the anger I felt then often rises in me, as keen as ever, today, since my reverence for the sanctity of sleep remains the same. The sight of anyone asleep never fails to fill me with awe—and I am conscious of nothing but detestation for those fools who consider it a joke to wake sleeping people.

All his cares forgotten, the sleeper lies on the wonderful borderland between life and oblivion. He is so far away that the world around has ceased to exist for him, yet so near that a single push from my finger

can call him back. And while he thus lies as if enchanted, new health and restored strength are flowing into him. These daily hours of forgetfulness that charm away his fatigue are as necessary to him as food and air....without them he would die....yet there are those to whom nothing brings greater amusement than to break the holy charm that binds their sleeping brother by the shock of a cold, wet sponge, or the like!

As for the poor servant!—

A Human Robot

For a short time it was my fate to share the bedroom of a society belle. Her ayah slept on the floor beside her bed. Half a dozen times a night the petulant, pretty little mistress (who was in the habit of slumbering on throughout the greater part of the forenoon and could therefore afford to waste the night as she pleased) would bring her dainty foot down between the sleeping ayah's shoulder blades with some such request as—'Ayah! fetch me a glass of water!' or 'Ayah! turn on the reading lamp and fetch me a book!'—or even—'Ayah! Do you remember where I put my green bangles? I want to wear them tomorrow.' And always the poor ayah was expected to rise up on the instant, with all her exhausted senses alert! Nor do I suppose that her little mistress would have been other than astonished if I had told her that she was being sadistically cruel.

The place where I saw servants treated worst of all was undoubtedly Italy. No Italian able to employ a servant ever seemed to consider him or her as other than a robot incapable of fatigue, or even of human sentiments.....

"I command my servant as I command this cat!" once exclaimed a proud old Roman lady in my hearing, seizing hold of the unfortunate animal by the fur of its thin little neck and holding it thus suspended, high in the air. While she spoke

the servant to whom she alluded, a girl of sixteen, stood humbly behind her chair, not finding anything remarkable in her mistress's utterance, to the like of which she was well accustomed.

Another Roman acquaintance of mine—a pretty young matron of strongly flirtatious tendency—was in the habit of sending her poor little maidservant out at least a dozen times a day for the flimsiest reasons (all of which bore testimony to the flighty little lady's utter lack of system in housekeeping)....'Pina!'—run down and fetch me a packet of pepper!—and then after fifteen minutes, or so—'Pina!'—now run down and fetch me a packet of salt! When I add that the 'running down' involved the descent and the re-scaling of one hundred and fifty of the steepest stairs ever constructed, pity will doubtless be felt for poor Pina. One day she confided to me that her mistress had already 'sent her down' fourteen times that day and that she felt she would collapse if there was to be a fifteenth time. I tactfully pleaded with the pretty young mistress to have some consideration—but in vain—'Tired, is she? What is the matter with her? If she's ill, let her go to the hospital. I don't want any sick people HERE!'

Preparing For Communism

A third Italian lady, wishing to draw my attention to the clock-work perfection of HER household routine, told me with pride that while 'on duty' (i.e. from dawn till 10 p.m.) her servants were absolutely forbidden to sit down! The poor creatures even had to take their meals standing! Thus, explained the plump little woman complacently, did she guard against their being overtaken by any 'fits of laziness' (Small wonder that Communism appears to be gaining ground in Italy!)

This fantastic, positively medieval outlook, especially among the lower middle classes in Italy, persisted at least up till the outbreak of World War II and one can but hope that their mentality has been improved by their subsequent suffering.

The involuntary use of the word 'medieval' recalls to me yet another instance, of a truly feudal quality:—

'Quick! Take that pot off the fire! Don't you see it's boiling?' cried a fourth lady sharply to her servant in my presence one day. The young maid looked round her frantically—

'Yes, Signora—oh YES, Signora—but I can't find the cloth she cried—'Oh where DID I put it?'

'Bother the cloth if you can't find it!' snapped the impatient mistress—'Use your hands!'

'Use—my—HANDS?' gasped the maid, ever HER crushed spirit roused for once—'my bare HANDS?—on a BOILING POT?'

'What of it? It wouldn't hurt you so much. What a fuss to make over a little thing! Come on now—quick!'

'Could YOU lift a boiling pot off the fire with your bare hands—and not get hurt?' asked the maid with, for an Italian servant, most astonishing bravery.

'Just HEAR her!' cried the lady in horror—'daring to compare HER coarse hands with MIND! As if there could be the slightest comparison between them! And she extended one smooth white hand towards me, at the same time contemptuously pointing with the other at the maid's poor little red paw, rough from soda and the washing of greasy dishes.

Yes, it is indeed to be hoped that the post-war Italians have acquired a saner outlook.

Yet though long years of life in Italy had accustomed me to see the poor and humble ill-used, I was nevertheless profoundly struck by the almost unbelievable meekness of the Indian working classes when first I arrived here eight years ago. The Italian servants endured ill-treatment, because they had no choice, but I was never quite certain as to what their inmost feelings were. Whereas the down-trodden Indian 'menial' appeared all too often to think of himself as having no human rights at all. The most pitious instance I have ever met with, I think, was that of an aged coolie.

The poor fellow had carried a heavy hamper up a number of flights of stairs and as he finally removed it from his head to the ground, a long broken twig of the basket raked his nose, tearing the skin and causing a flow of blood. The recipient of the

(Continued On Page 25)

To the list of casualties which India has suffered after attaining her freedom, the latest addition is that of Mr. B. G. Horniman, who breathed his last last week. Memories of over fifty years of journalism, stormy episodes in India's freedom struggle, and scenes of battle against the bureaucracy on many fronts flash to our mind at the mere mention of the name of Mr. Horniman. He moulded heroes out of clay, helped to rouse the nation from its crest-fallen condition and to mobilise it to face the might and main of British Imperialism. He lived to see India free and triumphant, and died a happy warrior.

Mr. Horniman was a "multi-facet" personality, and was richly endowed with unique qualities. He chose the "street of ink and adventure" both in England and in India, because it gave full expression to his inner urge and irrepressible personality. He was the master of English "pure and undefiled", had an uncanny nose for news, unerring eye of a born detective, superb ability of a hard-boiled lawyer, keen aesthetic sense of a connoisseur and a sturdy commonsense overflowing with the milk of human kindness. He threw himself heart and soul in any cause which he espoused and carried it through by the twin-weapons of his mighty pen and tart tongue. As



Mr. George Sloccombe, the special correspondent of the "Daily Herald" (London), who visited India during the Salt Satyagraha movement and Mr. B. G. Horniman watching the battle of wits between the police and the Satyagrahis.

a great soul had departed from this good earth.

Next week falls the death anniversary of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan. His divine voice is now probably sporting in the "Jamoo Na Ke Tir" of the other world. All these eleven years, we have missed his authentic "voice" and are merely listening to "echoes." His Puria, Malkosh, Asaveri, Jogia, Bhairavi, Thodi, Deshkar and Bhoopali made us forget the heat and dust of our daily existence and attuned us to a melody of a high order.

To the late Khan Saheb, no "Rag" or "Ragini" was too big or too small for "Alaps." Jinjoti, which was considered too small by the lesser fry was made a picture of pulsating beauty by his deft touches and copious ornamentation. The wavy, elusive, sinuous and zig-zag course of Jinjoti in "Piya Bina Nahi Aoota Chain" projected in the mind's eye of the fans the lava of emotions of the lover awaiting her partner to break the sole monotony of a dreary existence. He was not a mere executant but a true artiste who could visualise the inner modes and inherent beauty of a tune and picturise the same in terms of melody and rhythm.

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

the founder-editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", he helped to change the venue of politics from esoteric circles and aristocratic clubs to Shantaram chawl, Azad Maidan and Chowpatty, and brought the masses in it. This was the secret of his success in the Home Rule agitation and the Willingdon Memorial campaign.

In Who's Who, Mr. Horniman had given 'loafing' as his hobby. One does not know the special connotation of the term "loafing" in the Hornimanesque sense. A loafer is an idler, which Mr. Horniman was not. There was nothing "woolly" or "shabby" about his deportment, as Mr. Horniman was the best-dressed man with the latest cut in sartorial style and a colour scheme to match, which would put to shame even the punctilious taste of a fashionable lady or a society butterfly. He was a "loafer" only in a special sense. He loafed through life as a hot-gospeller of freedom neither begging favour nor fearing the hate of the enemy. As his friend, the late Mr. Tairsee, once remarked, Mr. Horniman was a child in finance and could not be entrusted with it. If loafer meant a spendthrift, Mr. Horniman was a spender, and that too more on others than on himself. Though a man of Puritanic habits, a bachelor, vegetarian and teetotaler, he played vanishing trick with money. Financially in chronic deficit, Mr. Horniman whistled through life in contentment, unscared by bailiffs and call-money. His bank balance was invested in the "securities" of the nation whose goodwill was his tangible asset. Mr. Horniman could not be what he was, had he begun to "save for victory." The bureaucracy which would not spare him, would have impounded his moneys. Moreover, he could not have the sense of detachment or missionary zeal for national service, had he counted the cost. Mr. Horniman was an 'Amir' and 'Fakir' rolled into one.

Mr. Horniman was a great journalist, and there was no branch of journalism in which he did not shine. In news-editing and reporting, he produced feature copies excelling his powerful editorial writings. He had a flair for good headlines, and loved and relished them even when a junior had a brain-wave. "Suttoria Gate-crashes the Viceregal Lodge" and "What Does Sir Denis Bray?" are some of the samples of his classic headlines. Even after his retirement, he used to scan through all the papers criticise or appreciate their make-up and display. Most of the times, Mr. Horniman himself was a feature copy. He had a keen and spicy sense of humour. Once when he was hauled up before a court for the antics of his pet dog, Mr. Horniman wrote a feature story under the caption "Horniman and His Dog in Court." He did not spare his own foibles, and sometimes parodied them in lighter vein. He was the master of gentle humour and taunting sarcasm, and the "Twilight Twitters" bore the imprint of his genial personality.

As a crime reporter, Mr. Horniman had the magic eye of a Sherlock

Holmes. When he was editing the "Indian National Herald", he published gruesome details of a murder story whose mystery puzzled the police and intrigued the public. He concluded the story with his own reading and broad hints regarding its perpetration. Investigating police officers approached Mr. Horniman and acted on his clues to unravel the mystery murder.

As a journalist, Mr. Horniman had many a scoop to his credit. A committee of inquiry was set up to probe into the Back Bay Bungle, and the officialdom attempted to "cold storage" the report in view of startling revelations. Mr. Horniman published verbatim the Minority report of Mr. Manu Subedar, which rocked the country by its sensational findings. The Directorate of Information did not deny it, but came forward with a cryptic note that "the publication was unauthorised." Within a few weeks, the Government was forced to publish both the Majority and Minority reports. In early thirties, Mr. Horniman published in the "Bombay Chronicle" the text of a letter alleged to have been written by Mahatma Gandhi to H. E. the Viceroy, which had a vital bearing on the political situation. He would not be drawn into any discussion about the pros and cons of that letter, much less would he give a hint about its source even to his trusted colleagues. The publication of this alleged communication caused a sensation, and Mr. Mahadev Desai subsequently stigmatised it as a type of "Piggott's Forgeries". The mystery of this letter remained with Mr. Horniman and went with him to the grave. He would not tell.

Mr. Horniman's appearances in law courts and hair-breath escapes from the clutches of the law and thrilling escapades have given the impression that he would have been as successful a lawyer as he had been a great journalist. His record in law courts broke all the previous records of all editors, and even that of Babu Motilal Ghosh of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" who was the "much-hauled" editor before the courts. Jittery at the growing influence of Mr. Horniman and the national movement, the bureaucracy in the early days of the "Bombay Chronicle" conspired to hound him out of public life. His single-handed fight in the Surajmali case became "cause celebre" and constituted a political battle which people considered as their own. A big fund was subscribed to help Mr. Horniman to file an appeal in the Surajmali case. In the Allahabad "contempt of court" case, Mr. Horniman pleaded before the Presidency Magistrate for nearly an hour, expounding the vagaries of the law of contempt and the illegality of the arrest warrant. When the Magistrate disagreed with his contention, Mr. Horniman called for a speedy judgment to enable him to go to the High Court. In the High Court, he was able to convince Chief Justice Beaumont with the invulnerability of his case and had a walkover.

Mr. Horniman succeeded where eminent legal luminaries like Sir 1c)

Bahadur Sapru failed, as was evident from the "Hindustan Times" case in the Allahabad High Court. Mr. Horniman's knowledge of law was not profound in the academic sense. His mind was not of one-way traffic, and with his sturdy commonsense, he always probed into the "inside" of law and built up his case. It was this extraordinary trait that made him triumph over the "Alsopps" of the Allahabad High Court. In the case in which Mr. Phillip Spratt was charged with sedition for the publication of his pamphlet, which was a reprint of the articles contributed to the "Indian National Herald", Mr. Horniman suggested to the defence counsel, Mr. Talyarkhan, a particular line of defence, with which the latter disagreed. Mr. Horniman insisted on his own line of defence, which brought about the honourable acquittal of Mr. Phillip Spratt. In a congratulatory meeting, the barrister made an open confession of this fact and paid handsome tributes to Mr. Horniman's legal acumen.

Though Mr. Horniman was a born constitutionalist and a respecter of law, he dared to become a civil resister when the higher end of justice demanded the same. Twice the "Bombay Sentinel" incurred official wrath because of his policy. During the last war, when there was a strike followed by police firing in the R.I.N. Docks, he gave full publicity to the same, despite the fact that the Dockyard was a "prohibited area" under the Defence Rules. This led to the suspension of the paper for a few days, but Mr. Horniman would not apologise. Again, during the Bombay Explosion when there was rigid censoring on the reports of the devastating happenings, Mr. Horniman sent a full report to the Military Censor, which was ruthlessly cut. Mr. Horniman left the columns of his paper blank, indicating that those columns would have been occupied by the report of the dock explosion. Had the Military Censor passed the report. This roused official fury and led to the suspension of the paper. Mr. Horniman was prepared to take legitimate risks when public interest was involved, and he would not surrender.

These are some of the highlights of the great soul whose body lay in state at the Marina Sanatorium. The pick of journalists and public workers gathered round his body and saluted him with copious tears. His face was pallid, cheeks sunken and bones projecting. He was dressed in his favourite suit, with fashionable neck-tie and bouquet, the body wreathed from head to foot. The funeral ceremony at the Sewri Cemetery was simple, but moving. Even when the parson quoted from the New Testament "Oh death, where is thy sting? Oh grave, where is thy victory?" friends who gathered round his grave could hardly realise that Mr. Horniman had parted from their midst. Slowly and silently, they lowered the coffin encasing "the master spirit embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." Those around him who threw earth on his grave became painfully conscious that



Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan.

His voice, slim and fluid, had an arrow-route range, eloquent and clear-cut in all octaves, and made the audience feel the inner voice of his mental vision of which it was a vehicle. He was a spell-binder par excellence, and worked up to a plane wherein he identified himself with the spirit of the composer and made the audience line up in that super-plane. This "Triveni" in music, where the river "Saraswati" of the composer, the river Jumna of the Khan Saheb's voice, and the river Ganga of the attuned audience formed a "Sangam" was what the ancient Rishis hailed as "Sangeet Yoga" which the late Khan Saheb miraculously wrought in this mundane world. The still, small voice of this little, great man will always be with us, haunting us in our rarified mood.

Pandit omkarnath

Sir,—Never before have I seen a piece of music criticism as the one written by "Me" in the last issue of the "Sunday Bombay Chronicle." It is correct and vivid. I myself have felt the same about the great Panditji, but of course I could not have written in so expressive and connected way about the music of Pandit Omkarnath, as "ME" has done.

"Me" has touched every aspect of the musician's art—the militant, melodious, and the deep. I suggest that this analysis of Panditji's music be preserved for ever for public use now and in the future. To give the people a correct appreciation of the artist's talents and art, it is highly essential that such writings should be carefully preserved.

For such a great artist as Pandit Omkarnath should not be forgotten. His contribution should become part and parcel of India's culture. This is made possible only by correct writing about his talents. "ME" has done it well.—Yours, etc.

ANANTH RAO KANANGI.

Oct. 20.

SHERLOCK HOLMES SAVES AN INDIAN FROM THE GALLOWS!

BY DR. KAILASNATH K. KATJU

I have paid my homage the other day to the genius of Sherlock Holmes but I have often wondered how would he, had he been an Advocate at the Bar, have utilised his great powers of observation, analysis and inference. He functioned as a supreme detective of modern times in the English-speaking world. He had a clean slate to write upon, in that he was called upon to investigate and see things himself in situ. He went, he saw and he solved. He observed marks and signs which others had failed to observe. He requisitioned to his aid his immense scientific knowledge and experience of human nature to reconstruct a crime. His powers of analysis enabled him to follow clues which others had completely ignored. But over and above all, Sherlock Holmes and all his tribe exist to assist forces of law and order in bringing the offender to book.

Trapping The Victim

An advocate, on the other hand, while he undoubtedly assists the administration of justice, does so in a negative way. His main business is, by honourable and clean methods of advocacy, to get his client out of the dock, and win his case. If the client has been the victim of a conspiracy, whether of circumstances or of happenings, his advocate is there to expose that conspiracy and extricate him out of its meshes.

In India, unfortunately, such conspiracies are not unknown and the actors therein are often police officers and others of high intelligence, who definitely want to weave a web round their victim. It may be that these investigating officers, becoming convinced of the guilt of the accused, act on the principle that the end justifies the means and do not hesitate to make good all the gaps and deficiencies in the evidence by false witnesses or fabricated documents. Sometimes it is much worse and the prosecution makes definitely a wicked attempt to implicate a person known to be utterly innocent of the crime charged against him.

In such cases Sherlock Holmes as an advocate would have been superb. He would have by his keen insight done wonders for his not client. But very often it is difficult to say where the truth lies and the task of the advocate becomes difficult indeed, and that difficulty is much enhanced if he handles the case in appeal on a dead record of the statements of witnesses whom he has neither seen nor heard. Sherlock Holmes was always able to go to the spot and examine for himself everybody and everything as he pleased, but an advocate on appeal has not that advantage and a local inspection, as it is said, after months may be utterly profitless.

Falsehood Exposed

In these circumstances as a devout pupil of Sherlock Holmes, I always imagined that my master would have endeavoured to spot out the weakest link in the chain of evidence and then proceed to reconstruct the whole scene—with his client either not in it at all or playing an altogether innocent part in the drama—and then put it before the Judge as a probable story of what had actually happened. This might be a tour de force of ingenuity; an imaginary account, as plausible as truth itself, of the actual incident, quite consistent with all the admitted and established facts of the case, just with the accused out of it as an offending party, or it may be, by sheer force of intellect and intuition, a discovery of the truth from mass of falsehood.

In either case I always thought that Sherlock Holmes would never have arrested content with a mere naked and barren defence that no burden lay on the accused and it was not for him to say what had happened. On the contrary, he would always have suggested or insinuated a rival theory of his own about the occurrence—a theory either true or, if not true, at any rate as good and credible as the story for the prosecution.

He it always remembered that an advocate, in the criminal courts in

India, seldom gets any real assistance from his client, the accused in the dock. The prisoner at the bar very often pleads an alibi which is either plainly false and absurd or is bolstered up by evidence which is easily proved to be false. The first impulse of an accused person in India is to remove himself as many miles as he conceivably can from the scene of the crime and to say that he was not there at all. The result is that the stock of alibies in India has almost touched zero. A man, however, who says that, when he is alleged to have murdered the deceased in Calcutta, he was in point of fact at that very time at Lahore definitely proves an encumbrance to his counsel and the latter can only rely upon his ingenuity and experience in building up an alternative case on the merits which would absolve his client from guilt.

Accused Neglected

I make all these preliminary observations because in my devotion to my master I always pictured to myself how he would have, with his infinite capacity for taking pains over details endeavoured to find a clue to the case had he been briefed on appeal for the accused. I felt sure in

Dr. Kailasnath Katju, former advocate and now Governor of Bengal narrates in this article contributed to the "Leader Dasara" Number how he was once inspired by the wonderful exploits of Sherlock Holmes, the detective genius of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

In the heyday of his practice in the Allahabad High Court he was engrossed in a criminal case wherein evidence to implicate an alleged murderer. Sherlock Holmes's 'modus operandi' came in handy to him—in him, the dead body remained a living factor until the whole edifice on which the police trumped up the case collapsed before the learned judges of the Allahabad High Court.

used to say, these were really elementary but just went to root of the matter.

Take, for example, that wonderful rule that if you are out in pursuit of a man or any other moving object and find it physically impossible that the man or object concerned could have, in the circumstances, gone or moved north, south and east, then it must have gone in the western direction—no matter how improbable it might appear and you must follow

Holmes. Shiva Mangal Singh owed his life. His was, in my view, the most remarkable case of my professional career. Never in my long experience has one single circumstance led to the acquittal of a man condemned to death with such startling quickness. I do not know what the truth was, nor have I seen Shiva Mangal Singh ever afterwards since the day, now many years ago, when I saw him in heavy fetters in the corridor of the Allahabad High Court, but the story, as it was narrated in the evidence and was accepted by the Trial Judge at the sessions was remarkable and it is worth recounting.

TELL-TALE WHEEL TRACKS

One afternoon, a cultivator noticed fairly extensive blood marks in his field. This field was far away from his village habitation and was situated close to a canal bank. The canal bank road was connected at some distance with a wide unmetalled country road which ran from north to south. The man was disturbed greatly by what he saw. He came to the village and reported the matter to the village watchman. The latter at once accompanied the cultivator back to the field and verified the story. He then proceeded to the Police Station, where he lodged a report of what he had seen. Thereupon the Station officer, accompanied by a constable, went to the spot.

This was near about sunset time. The Station officer looked into the field closely, noticed a quantity of blood lying about and an old pair of Indian slippers, and he further observed marks of some body or object having been dragged across the field. These marks led him to the path by the canal bank where he marked two wheel tracks. These tracks he pursued and ultimately he came to the big wide unmetalled road mentioned above. Stopping there he found the cart wheel-tracks going both to the north and to the south. First he turned, according to his evidence, towards the north and he found the tracks going forward for about 100 yards up to a fairly wide patch of rather firm ground and there the track ended. He thought he had come to a blind alley and go southward for better and had better go back, retrace his luck.

This he did and proved more successful because the tracks were quite clear and distinct for about two furlongs when they ended in a big grove of trees. Here, however, had been enacted some gruesome tragedy because there were patches of dried up blood pools. The wheel marks went no further. It was all an absolutely dead end. Obviously someone had been murderously assaulted there. Round about were cultivated fields, and the Police party went searching about for further clues. At one place in a field the earth appeared to be rather loosely filled in, and on digging it was found a big bundle containing large quantity of cloth with an account book in it. After a little trouble people identified the bundle as belonging to a nawker Ram Narain by name who used to go about with a hand cart holding his booth in the weekly village markets and the account book recovered his transactions with his customers. The field was the field of Shiva Mangal Singh.

It had become quite dark at this time and this southern end of the

(Continued on page 25)



GOVERNOR-GENERAL RAJAGOPAL ACHARI RECEIVING 'PRASAD' FROM THE PUJARI AT KALI BARI (NEW DELHI) DURING DURGA-PUJA CELEBRATIONS.

my mind that he would never have asked the convicted prisoner about the so-called truth of the case. To put this question to a person condemned to death is not only cruel but silly. It is to invite a falsehood. I therefore seldom talked with the accused. I just read the papers and discussed the case with my colleagues. The argument really became an intellectual exercise and in this enterprise all the rules Sherlock Holmes used to expound to his dear Watson from time to time sometimes proved sure guides. As Sherlock Holmes

and search for him there. How simple is the rule but how often it is overlooked

READERS WOULD REMEMBER THE WONDERFUL RESULTS SHERLOCK HOLMES ACHIEVED BY ACTING UPON IT IN THE FAMOUS CASE OF THE PRIORY SCHOOL. HE FOLLOWED THE TRACKS OF A BI-CYCLE AND SOLVED THE MYSTERY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE YOUNG SON OF THE POMPOUS DUKE OF HOLDER-NESE.

To that elementary rule of Sherlock



THEY WANT YOUR MONEY



No-one has ever been able to estimate just now many millions of pounds are stolen by the world's pickpockets in the course of a single year.

The trouble is that if the amount of money lost is not very large, and if the theft itself is not badly bungled, the average victim seldom suspects that he has been robbed.

Many a man has lost the loose change out of his pockets, and many a woman has found her shopping bag open and her money purse missing, without suspecting theft. Usually, unless the loss is very heavy, they pass it off with: "That's funny! I wonder what I did with it? I must have dropped it somewhere." And so, they don't bother to report it to the police unless the amount is more than they can comfortably afford to lose.

It is only the very experienced and skilful "dip," "wizzer" or "finger-smith" (as these criminals are called) who works alone. The others work in gangs ranging from three up to nine, some of whom may be women.

Where Your Nervous System Fails

The pickpocket relies for his success on a very little known failing of the human central nervous system.

The human nervous system is so made that it reacts quickly and accurately to a heavy blow on impact and only very slowly to a minor impact. Further, if one part of the body sustains a heavy blow and, at the same time or a little later, another part of the body sustains a much lighter one, the central nervous system will unusually not register the second impact at all. If it does, it translates it merely as a second blow on the spot where the first fell.

Nearly everyone has had some experience of this fact without noticing it. Almost everybody has fallen over or had a slight accident and hurt, say their right arm; then ten or twenty minutes later noticed that they were bleeding from a minor cut or scratch on, say, the left hand. When they discover it, they usually say: "How strange! I didn't notice I'd cut myself!"

It is just this failing of the nervous system which helps the pickpocket to rob his victims successfully.

The "Scissors"

The "whizzer" either bumps into his victim, treads on his toes, or starts brushing imaginary dust off his shoulder, or something of that nature, taking care to see that he jolts him heavily and, at the same time, slides his fingers in and out of the victim's pockets.

Because of the impact of the bump or the jolt, the victim is completely unable to feel the much lighter, more delicate, touch of the experienced fingers stealing his money.

Naturally, the pickpocket cannot just push his whole hand boldly into another man's pockets. When making the actual "dip," or making the "lift" or "heist" (committing the actual robbery) he doubles his fingers up into what is known as the "scissors."

He does this by doubling the thumb and the third and fourth fingers into the palm of his hand. This leaves the index finger and the middle finger pointing straight outwards so that they can be opened and closed like the blades of a pair of scissors.

When committing the robbery he usually turns his hand so that the back of it is towards the victim's body and the palm facing outwards. Then he calmly opens the "scissors" and closes them again on the wallet, the spare change, or whatever else he is after.

He Needs Slender Fingers

Naturally, on account of the technique, successful pickpockets have long thin hands and long slender fingers. A man with a short thick, stubby hand can never hope to be a really successful "pocket-worker" because there is too much danger of his hand becoming entangled with the lining of the victim's pockets and so giving him away.

I HAVE known some "dips" with shortish, thickish hands. But, they usually concentrated on women's handbags and things of that nature.

The pickpocket has, of course, many,

Picking Pockets Is A Science

BY LOUIS C. B. MANSFIELD

This is the first of a series of articles by Louis C. B. Mansfield, famous scientific detective and former Secret Service man, whose "Handbook of Criminal Investigation" and "Detective's Handbook of Forgery Investigation" are standard instructional textbooks used by the police throughout the English-speaking world. Drawing on his vast experience, he tells here how pick-pockets work. They make use of a scientific principle concerning the working of the central nervous system--and when you know it you need never have your pocket picked again.



"When working in gangs, one or two will do the actual stealing, while the others create the diversion."

many tricks in his repertoire to distract a person's attention at the moment of the robbery.

One of the favourite ones is to pretend to notice some dust on the victim's shoulder and then, to start brushing it off vigorously before the surprised stranger quite knows what is happening. He deliberately thumps away at the victim's shoulder with one hand while he slides the other in and out of his pockets.

Trick Can Give Him Away

It is just that which gives him away to the experienced observer.

As a general rule if an honest person sees some dust or mud on your shoulder he will tell you about it and leave it to you to remove it yourself. If he should brush it off for you he will do so very lightly, because he does not want to hurt you. But not so the "dip." He will tell you about it and then, before you even have time to will start brushing it off with very heavy blows. The BLOWS ARE heavy. They have got to be. If they are not sufficiently heavy the central nervous system will undoubtedly register the fact that something is happening in the region of your pockets.

There are many variations of this trick. Sometimes, he will bump into you very suddenly and very heavily while you are walking along the street. Perhaps, he will ask you for a light for his cigarette and then stamp heavily on your toes while getting it. Maybe, he will crush against you while you are getting into a tram or a railway carriage. Perhaps he will follow you into a crowded lift and then crush you violently against the wall of it with a sudden lurch.

Whatever the trick, it is designed to appear perfectly natural, perfectly accidental, and, at the same time, to

distract your attention sufficiently long for him to steal your money.

How Gangs Operate

When working in gangs, and most pickpockets do, one or two will do the actual stealing while the others create the diversion.

Pickpockets like places where there are large crowds. That is why they concentrate on busy bus terminals, trams, trains, crowded shops, football racing crowds, theatre crowds, royal wedding processions and gatherings of that nature. They do so because the victim's attention is already diverted. He is either trying to get home in a hurry, trying to buy something or to see something and so is less likely to object to being bumped around.

Take the case of a gang working on a crowded underground train. When they have selected a potential victim, two or three of them will keep bumping into him from time to time pretending they are being pushed by the crowd. This gives the actual thief the opportunity to tap each of the victim's pockets in turn to find out where he keeps his money.

When he locates it, he gives a sign to the others who go to work. Waiting until the train sways slightly, one of them will lurch at the victim suddenly as if he is falling over. Pretending to save himself, he will grab the victim firmly by the arms and pinion them to the side. The surprised man struggles to free his arms without noticing that his wallet and his money are already disappearing.

Sometimes, two of the thieves will stand on either side of the victim. At a signal, they both lurch inwards thus sandwiching him between them and effectively pinioning his arms.

Division Of Labour

It ever this happens to you, be

certain that someone is after your money. When a train or a bus sways, everyone and everything sways in the same direction at the same time. If one man should sway one way and another in the exactly opposite direction—especially if you are between them—you know what is going to happen next.

In the slang term of the underworld, the actual thief is known as a "finger" or a "tool", while the others who create the diversions are known as "stalls." The moment a theft is committed the "tool" passes the stolen wallet or purse to a "stall" so that, if anything goes wrong, the loot will not be found on him. The "stall" also has another job. That is to make sure that the "tool" is able to escape if the victim happens to find out what is happening.

If the victim discovers he is being robbed and, as usually happens, seizes the pickpocket by the arms the other crook—acting the part of a well-meaning onlooker—will suddenly barge in between the two with the question: "What's the trouble?" By bursting in between them he frees the hold on the pickpocket who is able to escape. If the victim tries to run after him, the "stall" deliberately gets in his way and trips him up.

Fasteners Baffle "Dips"

Not all pickpockets concentrate on men. Many of them, especially the female "fingersmiths" concentrate on the women they find in large stores, lifts and places of that nature. Usually, when they are stealing from a woman's bag, they lift it slightly to take the weight of it off the victim's hand. They, with a quick twist, they undo the catches and take out the purse, leaving the bag open.

As a general rule, the victim is no danger at all to the pick-pocket. His greatest danger lies in the fact that some other person may see him while he is committing the theft. That is why the vast majority of them carry a coat over their arms, or an unfolded newspaper in their hands, with which to hide the victim's body while the theft is going on.

Women pickpockets usually carry a fur on their arm, or in their hand while going to work. They use these "smothers" (as they are called) to deadly effect in large stores.

The average woman is extraordinarily careless when she is out shopping. She thinks nothing of laying her bag on the counter and then moving several yards away while she examines something else. That is what the woman pickpocket is waiting for.

Approaching the counter, she leans over it as if to examine something and, at the same time, lays her fur over the bag. Under cover of the fur, she opens the bag, takes out the purse and makes off with it hidden under the fur.

If women would only use zip-fasteners on their bags they would not lose their money. The pickpocket has to use two hands to open a zip fastener and he cannot do that because one of his, or her, hands are occupied with the "smother."

The same thing applies to men. A zip fastener on your money pocket, or on your inside pocket, will keep you immune from all pickpockets. If you don't like zip-fasteners, have a special pocket made on the inside of your waistcoat. That will defeat all but the "knife-men"—the pickpockets who use a razor blade to slit the pockets open from the outside and THEY are fast dying out.

"BOBBY," said the teacher, sternly. "You know that you have broken the Eighth Commandment by stealing John's apple?"

"Well, miss," replied the unrepentant boy, "I thought I might just as well break the Eighth and have the apple as break the Tenth and covet it."

A man and a woman were talking about letter-writing.

"Ah," said the man, "you women can never write a letter without a postscript."

"Oh, yes, we can," she replied. "I will write one to you and let you see."

A few days later the man received a letter from her, and at the end was written: "P.S.—What did I tell you?"

'Jail yatra' had been the lot of Congressmen in the freedom struggle. They had to face the horrors of cells and the humiliation of hand cuffs. In this article contributed to the "Indian Nation" Puja Supplement, the Premier of Bihar who has filled jails for periods extending over two decades recalls anecdotes connected with his

PILGRIMAGE TO PRISON

By Dr. Sri Krishna Sinha

IT is a pleasure to extricate the memories of one's past buried in forgetfulness and to muse on them. The reminiscences I am going to give you will speak of my days of impassioned dreams and to reflect on them is, therefore, pleasant.

I got my first opportunity of going to prison in 1922 when the Congress volunteer corps was declared illegal and we were organising batches of volunteers in Monghyr to violate this order. Of the two officers who brought the warrant of my arrest one was Mr. Ram Prasad Narain Sahi, who is now Commissioner of the Patna Division, and the other Mr. Hamid, now Inspector-General of Police. Both of them were very courteous to me and they were moved to tears while they were effecting my arrest.

After arrest I was taken to Monghyr Jail along with my colleagues Tejeshwar Babu, late Shah Md. Zubar and late Dharmanarayanji. In the night each of us was given three half-baked breads with black thin 'dal' in an iron pot and some fried filthy cabbage leaves. That was our dinner. I clearly remember that none of my friends could take it except myself. It was I alone who devoured all the three breads and it was then I realised that hunger was a thing which did not afflict one at times.

We were kept in Monghyr Jail till the cases against us were decided. While I recount some of the minor recreations of our jail life in Monghyr, I am reminded of the melodies of a young lad Balram, one of whose songs had a special fascination for me:

"Aaj shaut kale sagar me umdega toofan mahan."

Fat jaye ga shasan baday, chaman uthega Hindustan."

Whenever Balram took up this tune I was thrilled to the core of my heart.

At last our cases were decided and I was awarded one year's simple imprisonment and taken over to Bhagalpur Central Jail with my other three friends. Shri Hiraji (Kumar Kalika Singh) and Shri Dhanraj Sharma were already there and, thanks to his boldness, Dhanraj had by then succeeded in creating an impression on the jail staff. It was in Bhagalpur Jail while away their time in independent history of the British people first occurred to me and I began to utilise my time in studying authoritative books on this subject.

Ba Amma Refused Permission

Most of the prisoners in Bhagalpur Jail while away their time in idle gossip.

Sunday was a visitor's day and all of us eagerly waited for it. Once it so happened that the revered mother of the late All Brothers came to Bhagalpur and wanted to pay a visit to us on Sunday. This request was turned down by our British Jail Superintendent with the remarks that the woman who had given birth to revolutionaries like Shaikat Ali and Muhammad Ali could not be permitted to see political prisoners.

"Ba Amma" returned disappointed; but when the news of this indecent behaviour of the Jail Superintendent reached us we registered our protest by going on hunger strike which was broken only on the intervention of Dr. Sachchidananda Singh, the then Executive Councillor, not quite so easily.

After sometime we were removed from Bhagalpur Jail to Hazaribagh Central Jail, where trouble started on the issue of community prayers. The Superintendent was not in favour of it and when he could not stop it he referred the matter to Mr. Banatwala I. G. of Prisons. Mr. Banatwala made an inspection of each one of us. When he was passing out of my room he remarked, "I see you have collected a library. It is all on Soviet Russia?" Before I could reply he had left. He gave his verdict against prayers and being annoyed at our persistence put us all in cells. Even this did not deter us and all of us stood up in our cells at the appointed time and our prayers continued.

By the time I completed my term of imprisonment the situation in the country had greatly changed. Gandhiji had called off the Civil Disobedience movement and he was himself in jail. The Gaya Congress had completed its session and the parliamentary programme was well under way in the country. It follows that I did

not have another chance of going to jail for quite a long time after this.

Hand-Cuffed

My second visit was in 1930 during the Salt Satyagraha movement when I was imprisoned for six months. It was Mr. Iyer, now Judicial Secretary to my Government, who awarded me this. After the sentence I was taken from Begusarai to Bhagalpur and was lodged for one night in the Central Jail and thereafter I was removed to Hazaribagh. A new feature this time was that I was handcuffed as also my other friends and we were taken up to Gaya under the custody of a British sergeant. We managed to get rid of this sergeant at Gaya and the constables removed our hand-cuffs.

My imprisonment being a short one ended ere long. But soon after my release I was again arrested and sent to my friends in Hazaribagh Jail with a sentence of 18 months.

I found almost all the prominent Congressmen of the province in the jail and the atmosphere was surcharged with enthusiasm. News papers were not available, but our friend Bajrang Babu proved very resourceful. He used to go to the office every day where he would read all the papers and would return to us of full of news.

B class I had to wash my clothes besides cleaning my pots. In 1933 towards the end of October I was released after completing my term. The Government had already realised the fiasco.

Yesterday's Premier

My Ministry resigned in November 1939 as a protest against the war policy of the British Government. When later Mahatma Gandhi placed before the country his programme of Individual Satyagraha, I was the first person to be permitted to offer Satyagraha in Bankipur and court imprisonment. On being imprisoned in this connection I was taken to Bankipur Jail and the arrangements for my comforts there made it apparent that the preparations had been made for receiving the ex-Premier who had come to jail as a guest. The warden was hesitating to lock my room and I encouraged him by saying that he must do his duty. The room was locked and yesterday's Premier found himself a prisoner and reading his books he fell asleep.

This time I was taken from Patna to Hazaribagh in a car. Mahesh Babu had arrived there earlier. On seeing him I was moved very much.



STUDENTS OF KARWAR DOING STREET CLEANING DURING GANDHI JAYANTI

The Jail Superintendent Mr. Burke was illtempered and was never on good terms with the prisoners.

Time went on and it was on the occasion of Holi that the proclamation of Gandhi-Irwin Pact was published. We celebrated both these events together. Prisoners began to be released in batches and many of our valiant comrades became impatient on account of the uncertainty of the dates of release. It was a queer drama of releases that was being enacted. Each day some prisoners were released and the rest were left in suspense, not knowing when the orders for their release would come.

Tulsidas To Rescue

We came out, The Round Table Conference met—and failed. Gandhiji had not yet returned from London when the general rounding up of leaders began. This time I was awarded two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000. The Magistrate who passed the sentence on me placed me in 'B' class. It was about eight in the night when I was before the gates of Hazaribagh Central Jail. I discarded my own clothes and put on the prisoner's garb. I had earned a bad reputation for wearing fine khadi among my friends from the very beginning and the coarse tunic and the kamal kurta (coarse tweed kurta) therefore appeared terrible to me. It was in the zeal for Satyagraha that I endured them and fell asleep with those rough things on my persons.

Our Jail Superintendent was one Punjabi officer, Mr. Gariwal. He was haughty and of a suspicious nature. He did not allow me even a book on political economy. In my helplessness I fell upon Tulsiramayana for appeasement of my insatiable thirst for reading and I slept and woke up with a volume of that great epic. After sometime I was placed in A class but so long as I was in

We did not have to face the rigours of jail life on this occasion. The Superintendent Col. Nath was all accommodating and his behaviour towards us was unexceptional. I found the prisoners inclined towards reading and writing. While on the one side they were attracted towards the discourses on Gita by Swami Sahajanand not the least afraid of the summer sun, on the other the political discussions of Socialists and Communists attracted crowds. One or two classes were also being run for exposition of Gandhian Philosophy but the enthusiasm which was found in the Leftist camps was lacking. It became clear to me that while there were so many who swore by Gandhism, the number of such persons who would make a study of Gandhism on a scientific basis and find out the hidden gems after a self of a delicate health he took exceptionally few.

So long as Mahesh Babu was with me I did not feel the loneliness of jail life. Even though he was himself of a delicate health he took enough care for my well-being. But all on a sudden he was attacked with some heart disease and his blood pressure fell abnormally. Government ordered for his release. When he was going away I was all out of myself and instead of rejoicing over his release I burst into tears and wept like a child.

1942 Resolution

After serving nine months in prison I was also set free. But the political situation in the country grew tense every day and culminated in the great revolution of 1942.

When in 1942 I was arrested and taken to Bankipur Jail, Rajendra Babu was already there. Within a day or two Anugraha Babu also joined

us and the number of political prisoners in our ward swelled gradually. The time was so dreadful that we were not allowed to see persons from outside nor were we given newspapers. Still the news of the terrific strides which events were taking outside could not but trickle down to us. Outside the walls we heard the 'Shor Gul' of the people and their slogans. While giant war aircrafts flew over the jail tearing space with their dreadful sound we were happy when we realised that what the people had done was never expected of them. We were all overflowing with enthusiasm and my friend Sri Phulan Prasad Verma burst emotionally at intervals: "The Revolution is on."

The news of the shooting some of our beloved youths at the gates of the Patna Secretariat while attempting to hoist the national flag on the Patna Secretariat building filled us with a sense of pride on their martyrdom and roused hatred for the Government. Accidentally I came across Mr. Archer in the Bankipur Jail. I said to him, "You had put the civilized world to shame by shooting at unarmed youths in the manner you did. If you wanted to disperse the crowd why could you not aim at their legs instead of hitting on their vulnerable parts?" Mr. Archer had no reply. Becoming grave, he said only this much: "They were so much determined that they refused to budge even after firing." The query which occurred to me spontaneously was put to him: "Mr. Archer, will you write about this firm determination behind the Movement to the Secretary of State for India?"

Jainprakash's Escape

About a month later we were all sent to Hazaribagh Jail except Rajendra Babu and one or two other friends. Jainprakashji and a few others had been interned there even earlier. In the beginning we were not allowed to mix with Jainprakash. But gradually this restriction was removed and we mixed a good deal. Very soon Hazaribagh Jail was packed to capacity with political prisoners. They were all of them happy and full of courage. The absence of newspapers no doubt cast a gloom on us. Gradually the never-ending revolution outside quietened and we settled down to serve our indefinite period of internments. There were two distinct reactions among political prisoners on this quietening down of the revolution. There were those who thought that whatever had happened had happened for the good and it was no use repenting. The other section believed that this revolution had augured evil and had dragged the country 50 years behind. When I think over those matters now I cannot help coming to the conclusion that very often we err in judging the trend of forces which propel society.

Time passed and Diwali was on us. On this day some of our young friends kept loitering till late in the night singing film songs. Next day at about noon we learnt that Jainprakashji was not in jail. The alarm bell rang and we were put in cells. When the heads were counted later it was discovered that five prisoners were missing.

After this incident the jail authorities naturally were worried on account of political prisoners. Nath Sahab was on leave and Col. Nalwa succeeded him as permanent Superintendent. During his regime he inaugurated a reign of terror.

Is It The Last?

As the independence day approached nearer, Nalwa's anxiety grew and he set to thinking how he would be able to prevent the hoisting of the national flag on that day. On the 25th January he conducted searches in the cells of all prisoners to find out if any of them had kept a national flag secretly. He satisfied himself that there were none but the next morning when the cells were opened several of my friends hoisted the national flag. After I had lived in jail for a year and some months one day I was taken ill all of a sudden and within a few hours my condition grew seri-

(Continued On Page 22)

Budget Session Of African Council



Mr. Justice Quarshie-I-dun, Judge of the Supreme African Court and his wife arriving to attend the budget session of the African Council.



The Hon. Nana Sir Tsibu Darku Kt., non-official member in his picturesque garb.



DIARCHY FOR COLONIAL AFRICA

Tuesday, July 23rd, 1946, saw the start of a new chapter both in the history of the Gold Coast and in the annals of British rule in Africa. On that day more than 40,000 people gathered in Accra, the Colony's capital to applaud the opening session of a Legislative Council with an elected African majority. The new constitution for the Gold Coast marked the political maturing of a people under British Administration and makes the Gold Coast Colony and the Kingdom of Ashanti the pioneers of political advance in Africa. The territory usually referred to as the Gold Coast really consists of three administrative areas, the Gold Coast Colony, the Kingdom of Ashanti and the Northern Territories. In due course the Northern Territories will no doubt join the other two and send their representatives to a single Legislature.

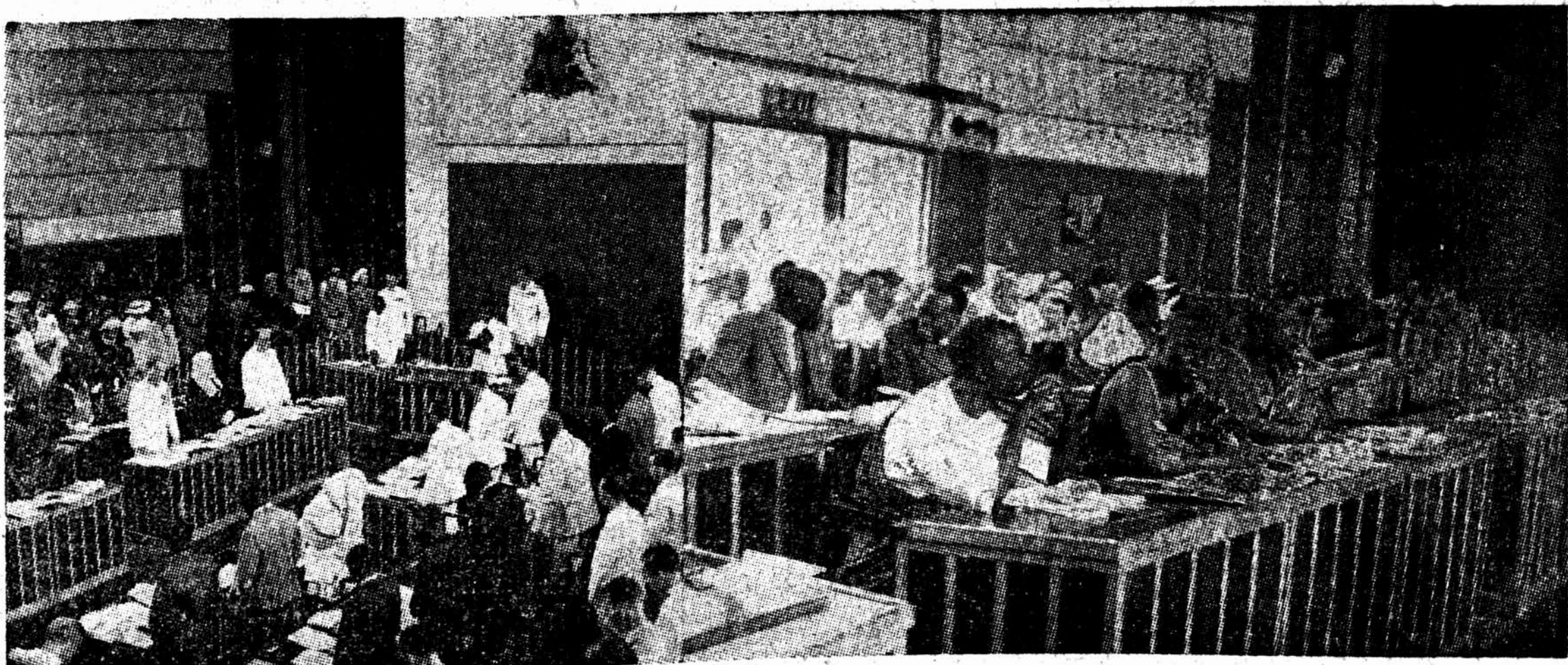
The granting of this new constitution implements the British policy and is a definite step forward to self-government. It is the first introduction of representative and responsible government in Colonial Africa.



The mace, the symbol of office of the Governor who is the President of the African Council.



In the course of investiture, the Governor awards colonial police medal for conspicuous gallantry.



The clerk of the Council reads prayers before the session of the African Council.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE LAST 'SUTTEE'

By Jogendranath Gupta

Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General of India from 1828 to 1835. His seven years rule is not signalled by any of those victories or extensions of territories by which chroniclers measure the growth of an empire. He will be remembered in the History of India for his two memorable acts which were the abolition of Sati (Suttee), or Widow-burning, and the suppression of the Thugs. At this distance of time, is it difficult to realize the degree to which these two barbarous practices had corrupted the social system of the Hindus. But the practice had been enshrined in Hindu opinion by the authority of centuries, and had acquired the sanctity of religious rite. The Emperor Akbar tried to abolish the Sati rite, but failed to put it down. The early English rulers did not dare to violate the religious traditions of the people. In the year 1817, no fewer than 700 widows were said to have been burnt alive in Bengal Presidency alone. Even to this day the holy spots of Hindu pilgrimage are thickly dotted with little white pillars, each commemorating a Sati. Lord William Bentinck carried a regulation in council on the 4th December 1829, by which all who abetted Sati were declared guilty of culpable homicide. Raja Ram Mohan Roy helped him in this matter by moulding public opinion.

In this article, I am going to relate two horrible stories of Sati from the old chronicles of Bengal as witnessed by the Europeans.

Sir Frederick James Halliday appointed to the Bengal Civil Service in 1824 arrived in India in 1835. When he was the Magistrate of Hoogly, he himself witnessed a Sati rite. Hereunder, I am giving the account of a Sati as narrated by Sir F. Halliday, before the abolition of Sati.

"Suttee was prohibited by law in 1829. At and before that time I was acting as Magistrate of the district of Hoogly. Before the new law came into operation notice was one day brought to me that a Suttee was about to occur a few miles from my residence. Such things were frequent in Hoogly as the banks of that side of the river were considered particularly propitious for such sacrifices. When the message reached me, Dr. Wise of the Medical Service and a clergyman (whose name I forgot), who was Chaplain to the Governor-General, were visiting me and expressed a wish to witness the ceremony. Accordingly we drove to the appointed place where a large crowd of natives was assembled on the river bank and the funeral pile already prepared, the intended victim seated on the ground in front of it.

Chairs were brought for us and we sat down near the woman. My 2 companions, who did not speak the language, then began to press the widow with all the reasons they could urge to dissuade her from her purpose, all of which at their request I made the woman understand in her own language. To this she listened with grave and respectful attention but without being at all moved by it; the priests and many of the spectators also listening to what was said.

At length she showed some impatience and asked to be allowed to proceed to the pile. Seeing that nothing further could be done, I gave her the permission, but, before she had moved the clergyman begged me to put to her one more question,—"Did she know what pains she was about to suffer?" She, seated on the ground close to my feet, looked up at me with a scornful expression in her intelligent face and said for answer, "Bring a lamp." The lamp was brought, of the small sauce-boat fashion used by peasants, and also some ghi or melted butter and a large cotton wick. These she herself arranged in the most effective form and then said, "Light it," which was done and the lamp placed on the ground before her. Then steadfastly looking at me with an air of grave defiance she rested her right elbow on the ground and put her finger into the flame of the lamp. The finger scorched, blistered, and blackened and finally twisted up in a way which I can only compare to what I have seen happen to a quill pen in the flame of a candle. This lasted for some time, during which she never moved her hand, uttered a sound or altered the expression of her countenance. She then said: "Are you satisfied" to which I answered hastily, "Quite satisfied" upon which with great deliberation she removed her finger from the flame, saying: "Now may I go?" To this I assented and she moved down the slope to the pile. This was placed on the edge of the stream. It was about 4½ feet high, about the same length, and perhaps 3 feet broad, com-



HECTOR AND MR. DALZELL WITNESS THE "SUTTEE"

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK and Raja Ram Mohan Roy have become benefactors of humanity by abolishing the "Suttee" system, according to which Hindu widows sacrificed their lives on the funeral pyre of their husbands. In this article extracted from the *Puja Number of the Orient Illustrated Weekly* (the author quotes British authorities who had been eye-witnesses of the gruesome tragedy.

posed of alternate layers of small billets of wood and light dry brushwood between 4 upright stakes. Round this she was marched in a noisy procession 2 or 3 times and then ascended it, laying herself down on her side with her face in her hands like one composing herself to sleep, after which she was covered up with light brushwood which first gave a dense smoke to prevent her rising had she been so minded. The attendants then began to fasten her down with long bamboos. This I immediately prohibited and they desisted unwillingly but without any show of anger. Her son, a man of about 30, was now called upon to light the pile.

It was one of those frequent cases in which the husband's death had occurred too far off for the body to be brought to the pile, and instead of it a part of his clothing had been laid thereon by the widow's side. A great deal of powdered resin and, I think, some ghi had been thrown upon the wood which first gave a dense smoke and then burst into flame. Until the flames drove me back I stood near enough to touch the pile, but I heard no sound and saw no motion, except one gentle upheaving of the brushwood over the body, after which all was still. The son who had lighted the pile remained near it until it was in full combustion, and then rushing up the bank threw himself on the ground in a paroxysm of grief. So ended the last Suttee that was lawfully celebrated in the district of Hoogly and perhaps in Bengal.

Here is another account from an "English man's letter":—

It was on the fourth or fifth day of our slow progress towards Cossimbazar, that I witnessed another scene which filled me with unutterable indignation and loathing. We had approached a large pagoda near the left bank of the river, and at a short dis-

tance further inland could be seen the thatched roofs and mud walls of a considerable village. We might have passed by these without particular notice, however, but for the sound of tom-toms, or drums, evidently drawing nearer and nearer, until, turning a sharp bend in the stream we perceived a solemn procession of natives approaching a large pile of brushwood, dry bamboos, and other light materials for burning, built almost close to the water-side.

"Suttee!" whispered Mr. Dalzell who had joined me deck. "Very shocking, but very impressive, Hector."

I had heard of the rite of suttee—that terrible outrage of human nature, and on the best sympathies and feelings of the heart which condemn a helpless woman to die on the funeral pyre of her husband; and though I inwardly revolted from the thought of witnessing a human sacrifice, let me confess that strong and morbid curiosity combated the better impulse. Had I, however, experienced less curiosity and greater repugnance, if possible, I could scarcely have avoided the sight; for our native boatmen refused to proceed on the voyage while a suttee invited delay.

We landed. By this time the procession had drawn very near, and the hideous music had for the time ceased. We advanced towards the pile, which we found guarded by natives of the lowest caste, who had already placed upon it the body of the dead husband; and we approached near enough to distinguish, on the exposed cadaverous countenance, the caste marks of Brahminism. The body itself was wrapped in a loose cotton robe, or sheet. As the procession drew still nearer, we retired.

I well remember how vainly I strove to hide my emotions, when in the widow, so soon to be immolated on that detestable pyre, I beheld—not an aged, shrivelled, haggard wretch to whom, under other circumstances, death might have been thought almost a mercy, as a relief from poverty and contempt and other miseries of this life—but a child, a mere child, Archie. She could scarcely have numbered fourteen years; and of all the specimens I had seen of feminine beauty and loveliness of countenance, and symmetry of form, so common among the natives of India, when young, this poor victim was assuredly the nearest to perfection.

I uttered a cry of mental anguish, when Mr. Dalzell pointed out to me

this beautiful girl as the widow of the dead Brahmin. He imposed silence on me by an impressive word and gesture.

"It is too horrible to be true," I whispered trembling: "it is surely a dream, a pretence, a hideous ceremony but harmless."

"You will see," replied my companion laconically.

Meanwhile the procession had reached the pile; and then commenced a slow measured walk around it, I know not how many times repeated. I remember only that—whether absorbed in grief, or stupefied by a narcotic preparation wrapped in betel-leaf, which she continued chafing—the poor unhappy child-widow seemed insensible to the horror of situation, and the dreadful fate which awaited her. As far as I was capable of judging, she performed her part mechanically; her step, at least, was firm and her countenance unmoved by stronger emotions than would have befitted a mere idle show.

While gazing on this mournful sight, Mr. Dalzell's quick eyes singled out his groom, Haldhar, in the crowd. Him he beckoned near.

"Who is this poor—this suttee, Haldhar?"

"Sahib, the Chunda Sing, was a great man in yonder village. He had two wives; this is the younger of the two. He had married her only two months, when unfortunately he died, and—the Sahib sees," said Haldhar, pointing significantly to the pile.

"And what good do they expect to get by this torturing death?" I demanded, impetuously.

Haldhar's lip curled with that quiet contemptuous smile so characteristic of his race. "The Sahib log does not understand these things," he said, turning away and joining his countrymen.

"Haldhar will not dispute with you; perhaps it is as well so," said Mr. Dalzell. "I will try to answer your question, however. And first, I should explain that the word Suttee, though pre-eminently applied to this species of self-immolation, signifies also an act of purification."

"Yes, sir, yes," said I, "but see they have stopped at the foot of the pile: the poor girl is about to ascend."

I was mistaken. The slow-measured walk was renewed. I could neither see nor hear distinctly, for the crowd that intervened and the tumult of their voices; but I fancied I heard a low measured chant from those imme-

(Continued On Page 22)

Our Delhi Letter

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ANTI-INFLATION DRIVE AND DEPARTMENTAL PROJECTS

The Government of India recently announced its anti-inflation policy, the corner stone of which was a drastic curtailment in its own expenditure and postponement of all the avoidable expenditure. In pursuance of this policy, the Ministry of Finance issued a directive, inviting its sister Ministries and Provincial Governments to submit to it by October 20 their development schemes, existing and contemplated, in their order of priority, supported by a brief statement. These schemes will be scrutinized by a sub-committee of the Cabinet, consisting of the Ministers for Finance, Commerce, Industry, Transport and Agriculture.

I may add that the anti-inflation policy was formulated by the Government after very wide consultations and prolonged deliberations. The Cabinet functions on the basis of joint consultations and joint responsibility. It means that any Minister is free to express his point of view during the formulative stage of a policy, but once a decision is taken on a policy, it becomes binding on all the Ministers. After a decision is taken by the Cabinet, even by a majority vote, it is not open to the Minority in the Cabinet to oppose or obstruct the working of the Policy decision.

The Finance Ministry proposes to launch a two-pronged attack against inflation. On one side, it proposes to postpone all avoidable expenditure through the Cabinet Committee on Priorities. On the other side, it proposes to cut down the Government's administration Bill by implementing the recommendations of the Economy Committee, appointed earlier in the year.

It will be interesting to analyse the attitude of the Ministries working on the principle of joint responsibility.

The Economy Committee has already presented its interim report, covering the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Labour, Law and States and Cabinet Secretariat.

The view of the Committee is that the Ministries should not have assumed responsibilities, which were entrusted to the Provinces by the Law of constitution. The Committee has prescribed for each Ministry necessary strength for the discharge of its legitimate functions efficiently. The Committee was able to represent an agreed report in respect of Ministries, other than Agriculture, Education, Health and Labour. A tussle is now on. The four Ministries are up in arms against the unwarranted curtailment of their activities. Lengthy notes and memoranda are being circulated to show how necessary the work of these Ministries is. This is one example of the corporate functioning of the Government of India.

"Grow More Food" Schemes

The same tale is repeated in regard to the Priority Committee of the Cabinet. Hardly the ink was dry on the decision to set up this Committee, the spending Ministries began writing formidable memoranda in support of their projects. A spectre is haunting these

Ministries, the spectre of reductions. Agriculture, Education, Labour and Works are bloated Ministries, both in regard to their staff and projects. As recently reported the Ministry of Works has more than twenty multi-purpose scheme covering almost every river in India. Their author, Rai Bahadur A. N. Kosla, does not believe in taking chances. He is shortly taking out his Minister on an aerial tour to convince him how urgently important these projects were.

Here are some instances from the Ministry of Agriculture:—

(1) It is considered unlikely that the Government of India will countenance any curtailment in expenditure on Grow More Food Schemes either at the Centre or in the Provinces.

(2) The Central Ministry of Agriculture has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 11,46,350 to the United Provinces, a grant of Rs. 60,44,833 to Bombay, a grant of Rs. 35,22,000 to Orissa, a grant of Rs. 35,000 to the Central Provinces and a grant of Rs. 3,57,457 and an advance of Rs. 3,06,000 to Ajmere towards Grow More Food Campaign. This makes a total of Rs. 110,65,640 in grants and Rs. 3,06,000 in loans more to follow.

(3) The Fisheries Conference, inter alia recommended that the Government should give loans and subsidies to needy fishermen for building boats making and repairing of nets and for other fishery equipment. It should open more schools for the children of fishermen. The Government has set up a Fisheries Advisory Council.

(4) A team of Government of India Experts is now touring the different Provinces and States to contact Provincial Governments and informing them of the availability of technical advice and help on conservation. The team consists of two soil scientists, one agronomist and one agriculture engineer.

(5) The Ministry of Agriculture has invited two American Experts to advise and put up specific schemes for increasing the number of tubewells in East Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar.

(6) Parties of Government of India Experts in improved seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, land reclamation and fisheries are touring the Provinces and States to enable them to fix up a target for increased production.

(7) Over sixty new cold storage plants for the preservation of seed potatoes and perishable foodstuffs, like fruits, vegetables milk products eggs, meat and fish and a number of ice manufacturing plants are likely to be installed in India before the hot weather of 1949. A Refrigeration Advisory Committee is created.

(8) The Forestry Conference decided that the Centre should finance, partly or wholly, urgent schemes for the improvement of catchment areas of great rivers and to set up a machinery to assist and co-ordinate in the policy of land utilization and land conservation.

Land Reclamation

(9) At an annual expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs the largest Land reclamation

plan through Government of India's Tractor Organisation was launched early this year. The scheme has been put into operation in Ganga Khaddar or the Ganges Catchment areas.

So the forest policy will preserve the river catchment areas and the tractor organisation will bring them under cultivation. The Grow More Food Campaign will bring more and more land under plough, while the soil conservation experts will revert them back to cultivable waste. The Grow More Food campaign will destroy small forests while the new forest policy will regenerate these forests. In order to earn more foreign exchanges and make India self sufficient, more and more land will be put under cotton, oilseeds and jute acreage. In order to make India self supporting in foodgrains, the cultivation of all cash crops will be curtailed. There should be some limit to this mass fooling.

The Agriculture Minister for some months now has been having one conference a week, where he has been marshalling forces to further expand his Ministry. Here is a pleading to inflation:

(a) "Unless the organisation for ensuring the genuineness of marked ghee is substantially enlarged the milk and ghee industry will not have a fair chance."

It will be thus seen that each Minister is determined to save his departmental projects, irrespective of their effect on the existing or future economy of this country.

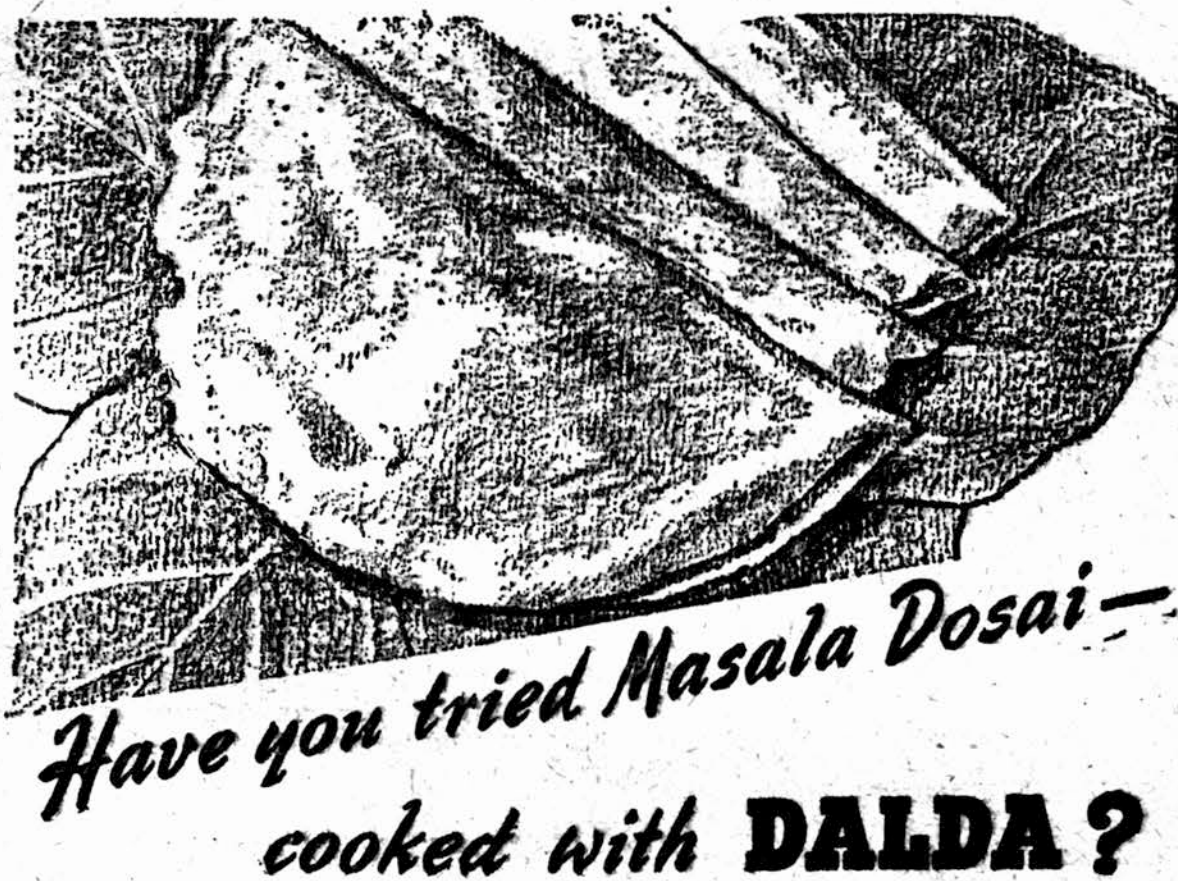
Priority Committee

In the central domain the Railway Development plan has been drastically curtailed. The scheme for starting a nautical engineering college at Calcutta has been postponed. The project for a medical college for the Centrally administered areas has been put into cold storage and the scheme for the automatisation of Calcutta Tele-

phones has been referred to the Priority Board.

Why are some Ministers going ahead with their departmental projects, which the policy of the Government is to go slow, is the question. The Cabinet by its own decision has set up a Priority Committee and nothing should have been done to prejudice or prejudice the verdict of this committee. A fanfare of conference, daily speeches to expand the Ministerial set up and announcement of decisions to go ahead with schemes or launch fresh schemes do not infuse much confidence either in joint responsibility or parliamentary system of government. The proper course should have been to refer all projects to the Priority Committee of the Cabinet and accept its verdict faithfully and loyally. The members of the Priority Committee after all, are also members of the same cabinet, which has decided to cut down the expenditure.

In the Provincial sphere, the Government of India had suggested that non-productive ventures, such as prohibition or abolition of zamindari should be put off for the present. In defiance of the Government of India Madras has gone completely dry and the United Provinces Government has reiterated its determination to go ahead with both the projects. The difference between a statesman and the politician is that while a statesman looks to next generation, the politician looks only to the next election. The elections are round the corner and the Congress Ministers at the Centre and in the Provinces are making active preparations for it at any expense and at any body's expense. As it has been shown above, Government's own decision to reduce its unproductive expenditure is being stoutly resisted by some Ministers. Implementation of a decision is more important than its announcement. It depends on the Prime Minister to secure the faithful implementation of the anti-inflation policy.



GOA CONGRESS CHIEF SENTENCED

BOMBAY, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.)—The Military Court at Panjim (Goa) on Wednesday sentenced the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Congress of Goa to 15 years' imprisonment each, according to information available here today.

Dr. Vinayak Mayekar, President, and Messrs. T. P. Shivarkar and G. Tiello, Secretary and Treasurer respectively together with two others were arrested about a year ago and detained as under-trial prisoners since then.

In addition, Mr. Karapurkar, a member of the Congress, was also sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment while Mr. Ramkrishna Sarjant, the owner of a printing press in Goa has been interned for 18 months. Mr. Sarjant was alleged to have printed the manifesto of the Goa National Congress last year.

HANOVER, Oct. 22 (Reuter):—Norbert Schultze, composer of the war song, Lili Marlene, was fined 3,000 Deutschmarks (about £225) by a denazification Court here to-day.

WEST BENGAL DELEGATION FOR ANDAMANS

Enquiry Into Possibilities Of Refugee Rehabilitation

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): The West Bengal Minister for Refugee Relief, Mr. N. K. Maity who will shortly lead a delegation to the Andamans to go into the possibilities of rehabilitation in the Islands, told a press conference today that upto October 7, the number of East Bengal refugees in the Province totalled 13,68,783. The Government had provided 30 camps for their shelter and in addition several thousands had been provided with rented accommodation. Some of the refugees had taken forcible possession of a number of premises belonging to the Government of India, the West Bengal Government and private persons. Government were distributing cash and dry doles to over 200,000 refugees at total cost of about Rs. 25 lakhs per month.

The Minister considered that it was almost impossible adequately to rehabilitate the large number of refugees in this province the land per capita in the Province was not adequate to maintain a larger population than at present and the extent of cultivated and cultivable area per head of the population was a little less than 0.58 acres.

Soak for 6 hours 1½ table-
spoons of rice, ½ tablespoon of
blackgram and separately grind
fine. Mix the two pastes, add
salt to taste, allow mixture to
stand for 12 hours. Then, add
water to mixture and stir for
10 minutes to obtain a thick
and even consistency. Smear
hot flat frying-pan with Dalda,

pour 1 tablespoon of mixture
and spread it into the form of
a chappati with the back of
a spoon. Pour a little Dalda
around the edges of the
flat cake and, when cooked,
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Add stuffing of mashed and
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1. Drawing for item 7, can be had at a cost of Rs. 2/-.

2. Quotations in tenders own forms should reach the undersigned by 29th October, '48 in sealed envelopes bearing above Tender No.

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MICROSCOPIC UNDERWORLD CAN NOW BE TELEVISED

Deliberations Of International Scientific Film Congress

Germs can now be televised and the microscopic underworld put on the air. The British Broadcasting Corporation has co-operated with M. Jean Painleve, Director of the French Scientific Film Institute, in an experiment in direct transmission. M. Painleve, who is a pioneer in the production of scientific films, transferred his techniques to the television camera and put on the air the teeming life in a drop of dirty water.

This experiment, with its possibilities for school broadcasts, was carried out in connection with the International Scientific Film Congress and Festival, which concluded in London recently.

It was the second Congress of the International Scientific Film Association which was constituted last year in Paris by delegates from 22 countries, who had accepted the joint invitation to the inaugural congress from the Scientific Film Associations of Great Britain and France. The primary aim of the Association is "to raise the standard and to promote the use of the scientific film and related material throughout the world in order to achieve the widest possible understanding and appreciation of scientific methods and outlook."

SIGNIFICANT GATHERING

This year's congress was convened by the Film Association of Great Britain, with the help of the British Film Institute and delegates from all the member countries, as well as observers from Russia and Yugoslavia, took part in the discussions. It was a significant gathering of men and women, drawn from many professions, who in their respective ways have been engaged in the spreading of knowledge by means of films in many parts of the world.

The agenda of the Congress included the setting up of sub-committees to discuss reports prepared during the past year on such subjects as the establishment of an international catalogue and library of films and the production of scientific films by international co-operation. Besides the assembly meetings there were also special meetings for the discussion of the role of the film in medicine, teaching, industry and scientific research.

The widespread public interest in Britain in the scientific film, as evidenced by over 10,000 members of local scientific film societies; the introduction of scientific films and other visual aids into the country's educational programme; and in particular the many pioneer activities of the Scientific Film Association, with its nationwide membership, made it particularly appropriate that the Congress should be held in Britain.

It provided the visitors from overseas with an opportunity of studying the many contributions which Britain has made by the use of films to the "widest possible understanding and appreciation of scientific methods and outlook."

A RETURN TO SCREEN ROMANCE

(By JAMES ARTHUR)

Today's Number One advocate of more romance—on the Hollywood screen—is handsome Robert Taylor who, in the past, has given film fans some of their best love scenes to swoon over. But he's just now getting back to love scenes, after five Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer actor thinks the fans have had just about enough of the heavier dramatic theme that has been the popular trend in film fare lately.

Taylor's case is typical, he points out, of most Hollywood leading men. He hasn't tasted film romance since he took Lana Turner in his arms in "Johnny Eager". After that, he put on a uniform for a couple of virtually all-male war pictures and then put one on in real life for three years as a flying instructor in the United States Navy.

A "Homicidal Maniac"

When he took Katharine Hepburn in his arms in "Undercurrent" his first post-war picture it was to try to strangle her. No romance there! In "High Walls" his next there generally were iron bars between Taylor and Audrey Totter. He was suspected of being a homicidal maniac who had killed his wife. Another situation scarcely conducive to tender love.

Now, however, Taylor happily notes that his role in "The Bribe" at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer seems to presage a change in trend. True it has a couple of murders, gun fights and what-not, but it also has Ava Gardner! Put Ava in a white, two-piece bathing suit on a tropical beach in the moonlight, with Bob Taylor for company and that spells ROMANCE! So does the kiss that ensues.

Despite his long lay-off from screen romance, Taylor is an old hand at the art, however. From Garbo to Garson or Gaynor, to he hasn't missed many of the screen's top glamour girls.

Early in his career he appeared opposite Irene Dunne in "Magnificent Obsession." Since then his partners in picture romancing have included Jean Harlow, Hedy Lamarr, Vivien Leigh, Norma Shearer, Joan Crawford, Margaret O'Sullivan, Margaret Sullivan and Loretta Young, among others.

Barbara Stanwyck

His favourite of all his leading ladies, however—and he is one of the few stars of Hollywood who can risk feminine wrath by naming her—is Barbara Stanwyck. After making

love to her in two pictures he married the girl!

Reminiscing about his leading ladies, Taylor expresses some interesting views of Hollywood's feminine stars. "I learned how gracious a 'big timer' could be when working with Miss Dunne," he says. "She was an established star at the time and I was just a green newcomer, getting a mighty important break."

He defines Greer Garson as "the acme of charming refinement," and Garbo, Norma Shearer, Loretta Young and Joan Crawford as "hard workers" who impressed him because they always knew their complete script and put everything into every scene. Hedy Lamarr, he recalls, "never seemed to care how she looked, and couldn't help but look beautiful."

Working with the solitude-loving Garbo in "Camille" was a sharp contrast to his experience during "Personal Property," one of Jean Harlow's last films. "Jean always liked lots of people around, and was full of laughs," he declares. "Yet, she was a hard worker, too. Her fun never seemed to interfere with her work, and vice versa."

Vivien Leigh

Vivien Leigh, with whom Taylor appeared in his favourite film love story "Waterloo Bridge" was "the most effortless actress" of them all. "She worked strenuously in her roles," he says, "but few realized it because of her gaiety between scenes."

The amazing thing about Hollywood leading ladies according to Taylor, is that "no two are alike." He believes Ava Gardner has a distinctive exotic quality that will make her one of Hollywood's foremost glamour stars within a very short time.

"She's just right for good love stories," he says. After the screen's evident holiday from romance, he feels that she came along at just the right time. Just when the love-bug is biting Hollywood again.

SHANTI PICTURES

"Kuch Naya"

Shanti Pictures' long awaited "Kuch Naya" has just been censored. The picture, which is directed by Ninu Mazumdar, who is also responsible for the story and musical score, has a cast headed by Sudha Rao and Ramesh Arora. Arrangements are afoot for its early release.



Irene Dunne, star of "Life With Father".

"LIFE WITH FATHER"

World's Longest-Run Play

Clarence Day's hilarious comedy, "Life With Father", which Warner Bros. have filmed with Irene Dunne and William Powell, and which comes to the Regal Theatre next Friday, played 3,213 performances on Broadway, covering a period of 401 weeks—an all time high.

So far nearly 10,000,000 persons have become acquainted with the Day family on the stage all over the world, and now that the celebrated comedy has reached the screen their circle of admirers will be tripled.

As the world's longest-run play on record "Life With Father" has outdistanced "Tobacco Road" and "Abie's Irish Rose". Runners-up in the American sweepstakes include: "Oklahoma", "Arsenic and Old Lace", "Hellzapoppin'", "The Voice of the Turtle", "Angel Street", "Lightnin'", "Harvey", "Pins and Needles" and "Kiss and Tell". "Life With Father" has left them all in the shade.

Practically every studio in Hollywood put in a bid for the screen rights to this comedy classic, but it was Warner Bros. which came out on top and captured the prize.

Warner Bros. purchased the screen rights to this famous comedy on December 3, 1944 after one of the hottest bidding races in Hollywood history. No story in years had ever stirred up such competitive bidding as this one. And justly so for "Life With Father" has been a smash hit on both sides of the Atlantic and made history as the world's longest-run play on record.

Hollywood's best were assigned to the production when work got under way.

SRI RAM PICTURES

"Kidki" And "Veena"

Sri Ram Pictures—the new enterprising firm of distributors—have finalised their arrangements to release two of their acquisitions, "Veena" and "Kidki", very shortly at two of the city's leading theatres.

"Veena" is a picture produced by the well-known distributor of North, Seth Jagat Narain, under the banner of Jagat Pictures. This picture has a big star cast of Sulochana Veera, Rehman, Yakub and others. Directed by J. B. Advani, who has himself written the story, the picture promises to be an outstanding musical as the musical score is handled by the leading music-director Anil Biswas. The picture is scheduled for immediate release at a leading theatre of the city.

The other picture is Santoshi's musical hit, "Kidki". The picture is a rare combination of multi-remances. Rehana plays the title role with a huge supporting cast. Santoshi has produced and directed this picture. Besides his contribution of the song-score, "Kidki" has proved popular whenever it was released. It is booked for release at an early date at a popular city theatre.

A GOODWILL PICTURE

"Banke Bihari"

Mr. Chandavadan Bhatt, under the screen name of 'Raj Shekhar', is well known for his fine performance in Janak Pictures' "Ghar Ghar Ki Kehani". He has also played important roles in "Santan" and "Mahasati Anusuya". Now he has started his own concern—Goodwill Pictures—and performed the 'muhurt' of his first picture, "Banke Bihari" on Friday, 15th inst.

Mr. Bhatt is bent on making this picture a good entertaining one—replete with music, dances and comedy. Direction is in the hands of Keki Demania, who gave "Pati Patni Aur Putli".

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 7, 2004
Muslim: Zilhej 20, 1367
Parsi: Ardibehesht 22, 1318
Sunrise 6-36 A.M., Sunset 18-10 P.M.,
Hightide 03-52, 15-15 Lowtide 09-45,
21-33.

Today's Engagements

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture followed by questions and answers on "The Seven-fold Man" at 6-15 p.m. today Sunday at the United Lodge of Theosophists; Jehangir Wadia Bldg. Flora Fountain.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: To mourn the sad demise of Dr. P. R. Wagle, a public meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 6 P.M. in the Shrimat Anandashrama Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road.

THE BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: Extra-Ordinary General Body Meeting at 3 P.M. today at 17, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort.

ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Music Performance by Mangipudi Ramalinga Sastry, today (Sunday) at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the Poddar College Lecture Hall, Matunga.

MOTHER INDIA FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: Shri. Narayan Haridas, "the blind Haridas of South Kanara", will perform 'Hari Kirtan' today Sunday at 2-30 p.m. at the School premises, Elphinstone Technical High School, Dhobi Talao.

VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: Today at Sri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra (The Shine of Supreme Culture) 52, Shivaji Park, at 5-30 p.m., T. K. N. Trivikram will give a sermon on "Acquiring Speed in Mantra Yoga".

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Lecture by Prof. Ramamurti today (Sunday) at 9 A.M. at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Upadeshak Swami Sri Nitadas Bhaktishastri Ragalankarji to speak on "Three qualities and their effects" in English at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalla Tank Road, today (Sunday) at 5 P.M.

BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES EMPLOYEES UNION: A cultural programme i.e. an Indian dance by Mrs. Hima Kesarcodi has been arranged by the union for the members and guests today (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. at Capitol Cinema.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Fifth & Sixth House of Horoscope" at 4 P.M. and Mr. D. C. Amin on "Mundane Astrology" at 5 P.M. today at Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chopati Road, Bombay.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT: Air Bradshaw, for the month of October. Published from 4, Wellesly Place, Calcutta-1, priced as. 6.

Progressive Group Condolences Horniman's Death

The Standing Committee of the Progressive Group, condoling the death of Mr. Horniman passed the following resolution: "The Standing Committee of the Progressive Group deeply regrets the sad and untimely demise of Mr. B. G. Horniman and places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the loss to the country, in general and city in particular of his manifold services in political, civic and social affairs."

Dr. Dillon Ripley In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): Dr. Dillon Ripley, leader of the American Natural History Expedition to Nepal arrived here today from Brussels and plans to stay here about three days. Dr. Ripley who expects to pay a short visit to Bombay before joining his four colleagues in Calcutta said that the actual date for the start of the expedition was not fixed yet and it would be some days before they would proceed to Nepal.

PENSIONERS OF INTEGRATED STATES

The Government of Bombay has authorised all the Chief Administrators of the States which have been integrated with the Province to make payment of pensions to State pensioners who were in receipt of pension at the time of the integration. In cases in which the pensions granted by the Rulers are flagrantly in excess and have been sanctioned with the possibility of merger in mind, the pensions should be reduced to a suitable amount, not exceeding 3/4ths of the average salary (as against the normal limit of one half) which counts for pension.

DOCK WORKERS' DEMANDS

Union Submits Statement To Conciliation Boards Chief

BOMBAY, Saturday: The General Secretary of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union today submitted a statement on the recent dock strike and the nature of the Union's demands to the Chairman of the Conciliation Boards appointed by Government to settle the dispute.

In the course of the statement, the Secretary points out that the system of direct recruitment of labour in the docks as agreed upon by the Port Trust was not implemented although an agreement had been arrived at as early as April last.

In the recent dispute between the Bombay Port Trust and the Dock Workers' Union no efforts towards an amicable settlement were made by the Regional Labour Commissioner, Government of India, despite several letters on the subject from the Union. Had the Labour Commissioner made efforts in that direction the strike might have been averted.

Furthermore, the statement continues, although the Regional Labour Commissioner had intimated to the Union that Government had agreed to its terms for calling off the strike, i.e., no victimisation of workers, reference of the demands of labour, other than that employed by the Port Trust, to conciliation, immediate commencement of conciliation proceedings and conclusion of proceedings within 15 days, the Regional Labour Commissioner later repudiated acceptance of these terms.

After the strike had been called off it was declared illegal and the Docks Manager of the Port Trust insisted that each worker sign a circular to the effect that he was returning to work unconditionally.

The Union states that it regrets that an official of the Central Government as Chairman of the two conciliation boards. The Chairman being a Government official, he cannot be regarded as an independent person.

The statement points out that more than eight days had elapsed before the Conciliation Boards commenced their sitting.

With regard to wages and terms of employment, the Union emphasises the exceptionally strenuous and exhausting nature of dock work, and says that its demands are amply justified. There is no reason, therefore, for not granting the demands in full, the main demands being enhanced grades of wage scales, reduction in the hours of work, and monthly pay for all shore workers. The Union also demands elimination of contractors and direct employment of labour by the Port Trust.



BOMBAY, Sunday.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Pramodini Desai, (Vocal music), 7-40 News (M), 7-50 News (G), 8-0 News (E), 8-15 News (H) 8-30 V. S. Shah, (Gujarati Geeto) 8-45 Arvind Parikh (Sitar) 9-0 Latafat Husan. 11-0* p.m. Film Music 11-45 Bombay Sound News (H) 12-0 Arvind Parikh (Sitar) 12-15 "Mandeshcha Landga" 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 D. V. Paluskar 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 N.B.C. Symphony Orchestra 4-20 Arvind Parikh (Sitar) 4-45 Pramodini Desai (Vocal music) 5-0 V. S. Shah (Gujarati Geet) 5-15 Gammat Jammatt 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 G. S. Yellapurkar 6-45 Pramodini Desai (Vocal music) 7-0* W. E. Pereira talk in English in connection with United Nations Day celebration 7-10 Local announcement and weather report 7-15 Thumriyan 7-30 D. V. Paluskar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 p.m. "Sundari" Play in Hindi by M. M. Rakesh. 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 BBC Relay 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 10-0 Spiritual 10-15 New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra 10-45 Till Eulenspiegel! By Richard Strauss.

VARIATIONS

41.44 metres (7240 kc/s) 7-40 a.m. Orchestra Melodies 5-45 Sharda Kharod and party 6-15 Calling rural listeners 61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s) 8-0 V. S. Shah (Gujarati Geeto) 8-15 Khayal Bageshree (Sung by S. K. Abhyankar) 9-0* Latafat Husan 10-0 D. V. Paluskar.

EX-MILITARY MAN ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Martin Dane, an ex-military man was strutting along Play-house Road, in perfect martial gait last night. He also had a companion with him. Both were, however, stopped by a Police detective, who, it is alleged, recovered from Martin's person, a revolver and some cartridges.

They were placed under arrest. Police suspect that the revolver as well as the ammunition were stolen from a military depot.

Alleged To Have Passed Off Solvent Oil As Petrol

Six persons who tried to pass off solvent oil as petrol have been arrested by the C.I.D. Anti-Corruption Branch after a "bogus customer" sent to trap them for big dealings in illicit petrol was himself duped into accepting 16 drums of the substitute material, it was alleged in the Esplanade Court this morning.

The "bogus customer" kept an appointment last evening with Augustine Edward Fernandes and 5 others at a shop near Kennedy Bridge where he was to be supplied with 40 gallons of petrol at Rs. 15 per gallon. Marked currency notes amounting to Rs. 600 were given to the party who loaded into the secret police agent's lorry 16 drums of 5-gallon capacity after which it drove away along Mohamedali Road followed by another lorry in which some of the group sat.

As the two lorries crossed a particular spot on the road, waiting police officers closed in on the vehicles in accordance with pre-arranged plan. Augustine Fernandes and others were taken into custody and the money in marked currency notes was recovered from them.

When they opened the drums, it was said, the police were surprised to find all of them filled with solvent oil priced in the market at Re.1-3-0 a gallon.

The accused were produced before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, this morning on charges of cheating and contravention of the Motor Spirit Rationing order. They were ordered to be released on bail.

Arrested On Murder Charge

Arrested on a charge of attempted murder, Gulam Mohamed Sikanderkhan, was put up before Mr. M. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon by the Pydhonie police today.

It was alleged that the suspect stabbed an acquaintance of his with a knife. The victim of the assault is lying in a serious condition in the K.E.M. Hospital.

Sikanderkhan was remanded to police custody.

Suspect In Stabbing Case Arrested

Ibrahim Baka Khan, was found lying in a pool of blood at Mohamedali Road, last night. He was immediately removed to the J.J. Hospital. It is said that he was stabbed from behind by a man who was on inimical terms with him.

The alleged assailant Mohamed Gulamali has been arrested by the Police.

Mr. K. M. Mody Leaves For U. S. A

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. K. M. Mody, the well known Theatre Magnate left for London last night by an Air India International aircraft. He was accompanied by Mrs. Mody. From London, Mr. and Mrs. Mody will continue their journey to New York on the liner "Queen Elizabeth."

MR. R. P. BAGLA

Aboard the same aircraft was Mr. R. P. Bagla, a director of the India United Mills. Mr. Bagla was on his way to Geneva where he is to represent the Employer's Federation on the Textile Committee of the International Labour Organisation Conference.

C. P. NANAVATY'S TRIBUTE TO HORNIMAN

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty from Junagadh and Mr. Kanaiyalal Vaidya from Ujjain have sent messages to the "Bombay Chronicle" expressing their regret at the death of Mr. Horniman and paying tribute to his memory.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Oct. 23. (A.P.I.) Following is the weather summary for Saturday the 23rd October 1948:—

Observations from ships in the Arabian Sea are completely absent. The deep depression in the Arabian Sea has intensified into a cyclonic storm which is probably centred this morning within two degrees of lat. 13 degrees North and long. 63 degrees East. It may intensify further and move slowly northwest of North. Yesterday's secondary over east Rajputana is becoming unimportant.

Rainfall has been widespread over the Peninsula south of lat. 12 degrees north. Scattered showers have also occurred in the Konkan, the West Deccan, Bihar, Gangetic west Bengal and Assam.

Forecast valid until the evening of 24th:—There will be local rain along and near the west coast of the Peninsula. A few showers are also likely in upper Assam. South Kathlawar and in the hills and Sub-Montal Districts of the East Punjab and the west United Provinces.

WEATHER CHART

POONA, Oct. 23. (A.P.I.) Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 23rd October 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 07-00 hours I.S.T. on 23rd October 1948:—

Ahmedabad 100 79 0 0.7 plus 0.5
BOMBAY 88 75 0.1 2.1 0 Calcutta 91 73 0 7.0 plus 3.1 Colombo 85 73 1.9 7.3 minus 1.9 Cuttack 92 73 0 1.9 minus 2.7 Delhi 91 63 0 0 minus 0.3 Lucknow 90 66 0 0.7 minus 0.5 Madras 89 75 0 9.2 plus 1.6 Patna 88 73 0 4.4 plus 2.3 Poona 87 69 0.1 4.9 plus 2.0 Shillong 66 51 0.2 12.3 plus 7.1 Sholapur 87 71 0.2 3.7 plus 1.1 Simla 63 47 0 0.9 minus 0.1.

Parsi Colonisation Scheme

Organiser Banaji Arranges Trip To Uran Today

A trip has been arranged by Mr. Behman S. Banaji, founder-organiser of the Uran Parsi Colonisation Scheme, in connection with the 46th anniversary of Umrigar's fire-temple, at Uran, which comes off today (Sunday), when Jashan ceremony will be performed at 10 a.m., followed by lecture from 11 to 12 noon, and inspection of Land available for erecting plots. Three big steamers will be plying from 'Bhaoo's Dhaka' (ferry-wharf) from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., besides launches and boats which are plying every two hours.

After the inspection of land Mr. Banaji will give details of the Colonisation scheme, in a gathering, presided over by Dasturji Piroj J. Anklesaria of Hongkong, who will speak on the Parsi Colony of Hongkong and also give a religious discourse. Parsis lacking residential quarters have a good opportunity, to avail themselves of a roof over their heads.

BOMBAY DRUGS ACT TO COME INTO FORCE

BOMBAY, Oct. 22 (A.P.I.): The Government of Bombay has notified in a press note that sub-clause (III) of clause (A) of section 13 of Drugs Act, 1940 and sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 103 of the Bombay Drugs Rules, 1946, would come into force on April 1, 1949 throughout the province.

From that day, the sale, or the manufacturing for sale, or the stocking or exhibiting for sale, or distribution of any patent or proprietary medicine will be prohibited unless on the label or container of such medicine the formula or list of ingredients of it is displayed in a manner readily intelligible to the members of the medical profession. The label or the container must carry on it the number of the registration granted by the Central Drugs Laboratory in respect of the drug concerned.

MR. GULZARILAL NANDA

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing who arrived in Bombay today from Poona, will leave for Ahmedabad on Monday October 25, and return to Bombay on Wednesday October 27.

Rs. 2/- ADVANCE
BALANCE V.P.P.
FOR WHOLESALE APPLY
PURE SILK
SARI
FINE PRINTS
5 Yds. Rs. 43/- 6 Yds. Rs. 47/-
VAMACO INDUSTRIES, KANPUR

Plea For Release Of 600 Politicals

RAMANAND MEETS HYDERABAD MILITARY GOVERNOR: M.L.A. ARRESTED FOR RAZAKAR ACTIVITIES

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 23 (UPI): SWAMI RAMANAND TIRTH, PRESIDENT OF THE HYDERABAD STATE CONGRESS, MET THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, MAJOR-GENERAL J. N. CHAUDHURI, TODAY. HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE APPRAISED THE GOVERNOR OF HIS IMPRESSIONS OF THE TOUR IN BIDAR AND OSMANABAD DISTRICTS.

SWAMI RAMANAND TIRTH IS ALSO REPORTED TO HAVE PRESSED FOR THE RELEASE OF THE REMAINING POLITICAL PRISONERS.

About 600 to 700 prisoners are still behind the prison bars in Aurangabad, Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Warangal Hyderabad jails, according to Dr. G. S. Melkote, a prominent State Congress leader.

Mr. Melkote told the United Press of India that 200 prisoners were released as a result of his efforts in the last fortnight.

LEGISLATOR ARRESTED

Mr. Abdul Karim Thimmapuri, a member of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, was arrested today from a city hotel. He is being removed to Gulbarga, where he is wanted in connection with Razakar activities.

It is stated that many Razakar leaders, having removed their beards and changing their attire have taken shelter in Hyderabad city apprehending molestation in the villages.

ASSURANCE TO CHRISTIANS

An assurance that the legitimate rights of the Christians would be safeguarded in the future constitution of the State, was given by Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, in reply to an address of welcome presented to him

Hyderabad Out Of U.N. Picture

PARIS, OCT. 23 (UPI): MR. HARI SHARMA OF THE STATES MINISTRY OF INDIA AND ADVISER TO THE INDIAN DELEGATION TO THE U.N.O. ON THE HYDERABAD ISSUE, LEFT TODAY FOR INDIA VIA GENEVA.

MR. SARMA'S DEPARTURE INDICATES THE GENERAL RECOGNITION OF THE FACT THAT THE PRACTICAL PURPOSES DEAD. SHOULD, HOWEVER, INTERESTED PARTIES STILL RAISE THE ISSUE IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL. IT WILL CERTAINLY BE DROPPED WITHOUT MUCH DISCUSSION.

this morning by the Christian Association of Hyderabad.

The address lent the support of the Christians to the Congress in all its activities.

LEFTIST ELEMENTS STAND FOR DEPOSITION OF NIZAM

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Oct. 23 (UPI).—With the arrival at the capital of most of the State Congress leaders from the districts, the stage is set for the momentous session of the Working Committee of the Hyderabad State Congress. The Committee will be meeting tomorrow after a lapse of fourteen months since it delegated its powers to the Committee of Action which carried on the struggle against the autocratic regime in the State.

At the clarion call of the Committee of Action, it is stated, more than 13,000 workers bravely and merrily courted imprisonment and many fell victims to the savagery of the Razakars and other reactionary forces.

The Committee of Action was in session yesterday and will continue its deliberations today to finalise its report for the Working Committee before dissolving itself since the emergency, which necessitated appointment of the Action Committee by the Working Committee, no longer exists and the ban on the Congress organisation has been lifted. The Action Committee is expected to pass a resolution placing on record its appreciation of the meritorious services of freedom and democracy by known and unknown warriors who braved bayonets and batons.

The Working Committee has a heavy agenda before it. It is stated that besides taking over the organisations control from the Action Committee, it will give top-priority to the question of reorganising and revitalising the Congress organisation in the State so as to make it accessible to and popular among all sections, communities and classes in every nook and corner of the State. To achieve this end, the Committee is credited with the intention of organising branches in the State and revising the activities of the District Congress Committees which were suspended during the struggle days.

The State Congress leaders feel that the need for discipline in the Congress is more urgent today than at any time as the Congress will soon be called upon to shoulder the responsibility of running the administration of the State.

PURGING OF UNDESIRABLES

In this connection Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the State Congress, told the "United Press" that purging the organisation of all undesirables, who tried to sabotage the

freedom movement at critical moments, was engaging the attention of the Congress. So long, the Congress in Hyderabad had been a heterogeneous body composed of several groups linked together with the common objective of fighting against the autocratic forces, he added. Now that the objective had been achieved, measures would be taken to make the organisation a compact body of disciplined men and women working with a definite programme and for a clear ideal, he declared.

The forthcoming elections to Hyderabad's Constituent Assembly and the necessity of educating the electorate on fundamentals of democracy and responsible government will be another subject to be discussed by the Committee. A sub-committee is likely to be appointed to take up the election propaganda work and to draw up an election manifesto.

The Working Committee will also consider a proposal for a Muslim contact programme. "We shall approach the Muslim masses directly and enlist their support for the State Congress", said Swami Ramanand Tirth to the "United Press" in this connection. He made it clear that there was no question of any spokesmen or intermediaries coming in the picture. He further observed that there was a general desire among the Muslims to enter the Congress-fold.

Last but not the least, the Committee will review the events that led to the 'police action' by the Government of India. A resolution endorsing the action taken by the Union Government will be adopted. The resolution will assure the Military Administration of Hyderabad of the State Congress' full and unstinted support in its talks of establishing law and order in the State. It will also call upon the Congress organisations and workers in different parts of the State to assist the authorities in their task ahead. A sub-committee is likely to be appointed to work for Hindu-Muslim amity and concord.

ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

The economic programme of the State Congress as outlined in its resolution of June 1947 and the Committee of Action's Nagpur resolution favouring the deposition of the Nizam have also found their place on the agenda of the Committee. These are two points on which considerable differ-

BEIRUT SESSION OF U. N. E. S. C. O.

Radhakrishnan To Lead Indian Delegation

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): The Government of India have appointed the following delegation to represent India at the third general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to be held at Beirut, Lebanon.

DELEGATES:—Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (Leader) Professor Humayun, Kabir, Joint Educational Adviser to the Government of India, Professor Homi J. Bhabha, Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, Shrimati Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, and Mr. P. N. Bannerjee, Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University.

ALTERNATE DELEGATES:—Mr. A. A. Fyze, Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay, Mr. K. N. Behl, Professor of Zoology, University of Lucknow.

ADVISERS:—Mr. M. A. Hussain, I. C. S. Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Education who will also be Secretary to the Delegation.

The delegation will leave for Beirut by air in the second week of November. It is expected that the third session of UNESCO which will begin at Beirut on November 17, 1948 will last for over three weeks.

ence of opinion is likely to arise. The leftists in the organisation are very strong on this point. They feel that the State Congress, consistent with the glorious history of the past should take a bold stand on these. According to these sources the organisation should decide to work out a socialist economy in the interest of the common man and for the betterment of the lot of workers and peasants, instead of selling it off to money bags. They also state that the majority of the State subjects are against the retention of the Nizam, and the State Congress as the people's organisation should vote for the deposition of the Nizam without any hesitation and faltering.

But it seems that the present leadership of the State Congress do not favour such sweeping and revolutionary changes, even though they accept principle involved as ideal ones. They believe in a gradual change, giving time for all elements to adjust themselves to the changing circumstances, thus avoiding all possible and avoidable confusion and friction. Moreover they feel that it would be in the interest of the State and the people to follow the footsteps of the Indian National Congress in enunciating its policies and programmes.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT BEGINS NORMAL WORK

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 22 (API):—The Nizam's postal department, which has been completely disorganised for the last five weeks, is slowly beginning to function again. Bagfuls of letters, however, still remain unsorted and undelivered at post offices in the districts where post-boxes have also not been cleared for weeks.

There are more than 1,500 post offices in the State. The newly opened Indian Union post offices in the districts for the present make window deliveries only. An official spokesman said here to-day that should it become necessary to take over the Nizam's postal system not less than 300 key men would have to be imported from the Indian Union.

CHOUHARY'S TOUR

Major-General J. N. Choudhary, Military Governor of Hyderabad, in a 200-mile tour to-day revisited places through which he had passed a month ago in the final stages of his columns advance on Secunderabad.

At Sangaredipet, Pattancheru, Sadasopet and some other places he was received with the most tumultuous reception he has had so far.

FACILITIES TO I. N. A. MEN

Hyderabad's Finance Department in a circular to-day directed all officers of the Nizam's Government that ex-I.N.A. personnel in the State be given the same facilities as all other servicemen.

RUNNING HOURS OF GRAND TRUNK EXPRESS

A reduction in the running hours of the Grand Trunk Express will be considered at a conference of G.I.P. and M. and S. M. Railway officers in Bombay on next Monday. A senior official of the Nizam's State Railway is also expected to attend the Conference.

RAMANAND TO VISIT AHMEDABAD
AHMEDABAD, Oct. 23 (API): Swami Ramanand Tirtha, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, is expected to arrive here on November 4 on a two-day visit.

NEW S.S.C.E. BOARD

First Examination To Take Place In March Next Year

POONA, Oct. 23. (API): The Secondary School Certificate Examination Board constituted recently by the Government of Bombay will hold its first examination in March 1949.

In a circular addressed to all recognised secondary high schools in the Province and the Indian States merged in Bombay, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. G. R. Paranjpe, states that the examination was intended for the purpose of the matriculation as well as the school leaving examination, and the later examination would no longer be held now. High schools recognised by the Education Department would necessarily have to send up the candidates for the Board's examination instead on the matriculation examination, and all other high schools registered by the Bombay University under its statute 188 might send up the candidates for the S.S.C. examination if they wished to do so. It must be remembered, he adds, that there would no matriculation examination as such held by University of Bombay in 1949, and the University would have power to hold entrance examination to the extent agreed to by Government.

The Secondary School Certificate awarded by the new Board would be accepted by the Bombay University or any other statutory university in the Province like the Poona University for the entrance into the colleges affiliated to them provided that the candidate concerned passes in such subjects and secures such marks in them and satisfies other conditions that might be laid down by the university.

For the convenience of candidates who had already entered upon their studies leading to the matriculation, examination the syllabus, text books, and standard of passing for the S.S.C. examination to be held in 1949 would be exactly the same as those laid down by the Bombay University. Candidates who had earned exemption at the matriculation examination of the Bombay University in any of the subjects would continue to enjoy those exemptions for the Board Examination of 1949 if they claimed it in time. The same facilities were being offered to candidates who were preparing for the S.L.C. examination but the standards of passing in those subjects would be 35 per cent instead of 33 per cent as in the past.

The centres at which the Board examination would be held will include those at which matriculation examination of the Bombay University or the S.L.C. examination of the department were held in the past.

TUTICORIN-COLOMBO STEAMER SERVICE

B. S. N. Company To Take Over From B. I. S. N

TRICHY, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): The agreement between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the South Indian Railway for the working of Tuticorin-Colombo Service will be terminated on 31-10-48, says a press note issued by the Publicity Officer South Indian Railway.

It adds: The Bombay Steam Navigation Company it is understood will take over the working from the British India Steam Navigation Company and the present booking arrangements done by the British India Steam Navigation Company from Tuticorin to Colombo will be discontinued.

It may be mentioned in this connection that the South Indian Railway is running a steamer service between Dhanushkodi and Alaimannar and this is a co-ordinated rail-cum-steamer service and will continue to function as hitherto.

C. P. Home Minister On Value Of Military Education

NAGPUR, Oct. 23 (U.P.I.): "The students must equip themselves for duties they will be called upon to fulfil in the days to come. The foremost duty before the students, however, is to preserve the freedom of the country. For this very reason, military education has been introduced in the colleges. I hope students will respond fittingly to the call of the motherland."

Thus observed Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, Home Minister, C.P. and Berar, inaugurating the Nilkantheshwar College, Khandwa, before a distinguished gathering.

Prisoners Too Back To Their Countries

INDO-PAKISTAN EXCHANGE

First Batch Of 672 Arrives In Ferozepore

RIGHT: Police check up list and particulars on alighting from train.

LEFT BOTTOM: Pakistan Police open lock of compartments while an Indian I. G. of Prisons watches.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Three Women, with their children, were in the first batch.



WEST INDIES SCORE 206 AGAINST STATES

Mankad Bags Four Wickets For Sixty

BARODA, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): The West Indies touring team began the second match of their tour—a three-day fixture against the States eleven—here today. The match which is regarded as a "trial" for the selection of the Indian test team was particularly significant in view of the fact that seven test "possibles" were taking part in the match.

The selectors here present in Baroda today to observe the play and it is expected that the test team for the first test match at Delhi will be announced at the end of the present match.

The West Indies batting first on a matting wicket made a score of 206. Walcott the six-foot-four inches West Indies batsman who scored a glorious century in the last match in Bombay was again top scorer with 71. He, however, was more restrained than at Bombay and obtained his runs in just under two hours.

Mankad, India's great left-hand bowler took four wickets for sixty runs. The States eleven who were captained by R. B. Nimbalkar had half an hour's play today before stumps were drawn and they made 19 runs for the loss of Mankad and Adhikari during that period.

The teams were introduced to the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda before the game commenced. The Maharaja was an interested spectator of the play upto lunch time.

Following are the scores:— Score Board

West Indies (First Innings)
Rae c Sohoni b Shinde 26
Stollmeyer c Nimbalkar b Sohoni 0
Walcott c Adhikari b Shinde 71
Gomez lbw Mankad 14
Goddard c Hazare b Mankad 4
Christiani lbw Mankad 13
Atkinson c Nimbalkar b Sohoni 16
Cameron b Mankad 0
Cawatt b Sohoni c Hazare 37
W. Ferguson (not out) 7

J. Trim c Nimbalkar b Hazare 12
Extras (4 byes, 2 leg byes) 6

Total: 206
Fall of wickets:— one for 0; two for 53; three for 83; four for 99; five for 115; six for 133; seven for 134; eight for 185; nine for 185; and ten for 206.

Bowling Analysis
O. M. R. W.
V. S. Hazare 22.2 3 48 2
S. W. Sohoni 10 1 33 2
Ghulam Ahmed 4 0 8 0
Vinoo Mankad 27 7 60 4
S. H. Shinde 13 1 51 2

States Eleven: (First Innings)
V. Mankad c Walcott b Gomez 14
S. W. Sohoni (not out) 4
H. R. Adhikari c Ferguson b Gomez 0
V. S. Hazare (not out) 0
Extras (leg bye 1) 1

Total (for two wickets) 19
Fall of wickets:— one for 17; two for 19.

Bowling Analysis
O. M. R. W.
J. Trim 4 0 9 0
Gomez 4 2 9 2

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday.
In the replayed game Vijay Kumar won the trophy by defeating Dandi United by four goals to one in the Georgian Cup Final this evening at St. Xavier's ground Parel. The winners had more of the game throughout. Dandi United called the tune for about ten minutes from the start but Vijay Kumar slowly gained the proceedings and drew the first blood through Ganesh. Soon after centre forward Laloo connecting the pass from Parash added second goal to the tally. Few minutes before the interval Vijay Kumar waived a penalty. Parash who was entrusted with a sport kick shot it on the upright and the same-player

OPPRESSION OF INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Eric Louw Describes Allegation As 'Moonshine': Statement To Foreign Press

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Reuter): Mr. Eric Louw, South African Minister of Mines and Economic Affairs, said today he doubted if five per cent of the Indians of Natal were interested in the complaints of alleged ill-treatment lodged in the United Nations on their behalf by India.

Mr. Louw was addressing the Foreign Press Association on the standpoint of the new South African Nationalist Government.

"MOONSHINE"
Describing as "moonshine" the alleged oppression of Indians in South Africa, he continued "by and large the Indians of Natal are a prosperous and contented community. It may interest this audience to know that the agitation has been set on foot by the Indian Congress of Natal, which is dominated by Communists."

COMMENTS ON DADOO
Dr. Dadoo, the Natal Indian who recently arrived here as an adviser to the Government of India, is a Union National, born in South Africa. "More important is the fact that he is a Communist leader in South Africa and also a well-known Communist agitator".

Mr. Louw, who represents the Union

at the United Nations Assembly in Paris, said South Africa was not prepared to admit the right of the United Nations "to concern itself with our domestic affairs".

"This is essentially a domestic affair, in view of the fact that the Indians in South Africa are Union nationals", he added.

Mr. Louw said that the Union's policy of apartheid—separation from Africans and Europeans—was essential if the European were to retain his "leadership".

Asking "is it in the interests of Europe—is it in the interests of the western democracies that this outpost of European civilization should be maintained intact?" he said: "That can only happen if the European population is able to maintain its position—economically and politically—if its blood is not mixed with that of the huge majority of natives".

He added: "Our European population is only 2,330,000 as against over 9,000,000 non-Europeans of whom about 8,000,000 are natives—bantus, north of the Limpopo river—our northern boundary—there are probably another 130,000,000 natives".

from the rebound shot it into the net but referee disallowed. Dandi United crossing over with two goals down fought well and they were regarded when within few minutes they reduced the margin through B. L. Gogitkar. After this Vijay Kumar started dictating terms and they increased the margin through Parash and Ganesh. Mr. J. A. Sutton, General Manager of Kohinoor Mills presided over and distributed the trophies.

The TEAMS:—
Vijay Kumar:— Bhagwan; Govind and Mahadeo; Sawlaram, Jaiaram and Narayan; Ganesh. Swami, Laloo, Parash and Gopal.
Dandi United:— R. M. Mohitex; Laximan and Bahan; M. K. Goratkar, G. B. Kamble and S. Jadhev; B. L. Gogitkar S. M. Pipalgaokar, J. Sodama, Warda and Pirage.

Later in the evening the game between Kohinoor Mills and B. P. T. "A"

resulted in a goalless draw in the Junior Rovers Cup Kohinoor Mills had more of the proceedings but owing to poor marksmanship they were deprived from the score. For the Portrust in the deep defence Gotting and Cutler made good clearances. P. D'Mello under the cross bar very often came to rescue of his side and he made a good save from a flag-kick taken by Hiraman in the second half.

In the initial half the game started with even exchanges but after the interval Kohinoor Mills dominated the proceedings throughout but their attackers failed to score at the all important ends.

TODAY'S FIXTURES
FOOTBALL
St. Xavier's Ground Parel
4 p. m. Burmah-Shell vs Bombay Amateurs.
5 p. m. General Motors vs Tata "A"

MAHE MAYORS' S.O.S. TO DELHI

Appeal To Take Over Local Administration SUBBAROYAN MEETS FRENCH GOVERNOR

Elections In Settlement Not To Be Held Today

MADRAS, OCT. 23 (A.P.I.): THE MAYORS OF THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN MAHE (FRENCH SETTLEMENT ON THE WEST COAST) HAVE REQUESTED THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO TAKE OVER THE LOCAL ADMINISTRATION. IT IS LEARNED HERE.

India Government's Concern

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): Reports regarding the disturbances in the French settlement of Mahe are causing concern here. These disturbances, it is stated have broken out following the demand for the issue of identification cards for the municipal elections, which are to be held tomorrow. An informed source said here that grave apprehensions are entertained by the public in the French settlements generally that elections will not be fair and Mahe is a concrete example of this. The reported arrival of a French cruiser at Pondicherry, it is emphasised, is hardly likely to increase public confidence and may very well be considered by the public as intimidation and provocation.

While no official comment is available on the reported request by the Mahe population that the Government of India should take over the administration and restore Law and Order — as this is a matter for the French Government — it is explained that the Government of India's request for a postponement of the elections and the stationing of observers was intended to ensure that public confidence should be maintained and that the elections might be held in an atmosphere of peace.

APPREHENSIONS BASELESS
It is further pointed out that any apprehensions of the people of the French settlements that their financial or other interests will be adversely affected in the event of a merger with India are baseless. If merger should be accepted by the people, the practical process of transfer of the territories will be so adjusted as to provide for a period of transition during which matters like pensions payable by the French Government and the vested interests built up by Indians in those territories will be discussed and settled with representatives of the area concerned.

SUBBAROYAN MEETS FRENCH GOVERNOR

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): Dr. P. Subbaroyan in a statement today stated: Dr. Rajkumar and I, as observers in the coming municipal elections met the Governor M. Baron and the leader of the Socialist Party M. Goubert and pleaded with both that the election should be held in a normal manner and there should be no violence of any kind and that the

people should be allowed to exercise the vote freely without any interference by the officials. They both agreed that it should be so. We pointed out that polling booths we had visited during the course of our drive round this morning would not help the secrecy of the ballot. The Governor noted down the objection and said that he would see what could be done. I hope that the freedom that the Governor talked of will be allowed and the people would be permitted to exercise their franchise in the way they desired."

FRENCH BLAME OUTSIDERS
PONDICHERRY, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): The French Indian Government in a statement here today attributed last night's incidents at Mahe to "many thousands of people" from the Indian Union, who had gone to Mahe on the night of October 21 and, "with the help of the local Congress, surrounded the Police Commissioner's office, snatched away the arms of policemen and surrounded the Police Commissioner."

The "Communique" said that Administration at Mahe was denied the use of the local telegraph office to send an official report to Pondicherry and was obliged to report by telephone to the French Consul in Madras, who passed on the "information to Pondicherry."

MAHAJANA SABHA TAKES OVER ADMINISTRATION
Six councillors of the Mahe municipality and four members of the French India Assembly have resigned their membership. These councillors are to contest the elections as independent candidates.

A Committee of six consisting of Mr. K. K. Kumaran, Mr. C. E. Bhadrarajan and four others has been formed to carry on the administration of the settlement. Government offices re-opened today.

Paris Communique
The French Foreign Office tonight issued a "Communique" stating that the French Government had learned with "painful surprise" of the incidents at Mahe on the eve of the municipal elections.

(Continued on Page 17)

Over Crore Of Rupees Worth Cloth Smuggled From Indore

BUSINESSMEN AND BROKERS ARRESTED: FURTHER ROUND-UP LIKELY

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Oct. 23. A number of businessmen and brokers in cloth at Indore have been arrested in connection with further roundup of black marketing. It is reported that Home Minister Vishwanath Khode and Civil Supplies Minister Kusumant Jain are taking great interest in the matter and they hope to bring all those who are connected in the conspiracy to book.

The police of Malwa Union is believed to have unearthed a conspiracy of black marketing in which a large number of businessmen and brokers were responsible for smuggling in 1945-46 to Pakistan and Middle East about 10,000 bales of cloth from Indore and neighbouring places. Value of the cloth thus smuggled is estimated at more than one crore of rupees.

REBELS BEATEN AFTER 4-HOUR BATTLE

Futile Attempt To Get Control Of Treasury At Inyaungo

RANGOON, Oct. 23, (Reuter): Insurgent fighting for control of the Treasury at Inyaungo, south-west of Mandalay, were repelled by Government troops after a four-hour battle, today's Burmese Government Communiqué reported. Fifteen insurgents were killed.

The Communiqué also reported a clash between Government troops and insurgents in the Akyab area north-west of Rangoon. WHITE BAND P. V. O.

TO SURRENDER
Burmese official sources were today unable to confirm reports that White Band members of the People's Volunteer Organisation, who have been aiding the Communist insurrection were to surrender today.

FOR HONGKONG
BELFAST, (Northern-Ireland), Oct. 23, (Reuter): The 10,000 ton Belfast, Britain's largest and most heavily armed modern cruiser sailed from here for Hongkong today to rejoin the British Pacific Fleet, which is to be known in future as the Far East station.

SIAM'S NATIONAL CIVILIAN ARMY
BANGKOK, Oct. 23, (Reuter): A "National Civilian Army" similar to the Malayan Auxiliary Police is to be organised here to combat Communism and possible sabotage.

DR. PATTABHI'S CANDIDATURE
33 Madras Legislators' Support

MADRAS, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): Thirty-three members of the Madras Legislature have issued a joint statement today appealing to the congress delegates in the country to support the candidature of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya for the Presidency of the Indian National Congress.

The signatories include Mr. R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, President of the Madras Legislative Council and Mrs. C. Ammannappa Raja, Deputy speaker of the Assembly.

Rajen Babu Reiterates His Support To Pattabhi
NEW DELHI, Oct. 22, (A.P.I.): Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who returned from Pili in this evening says that there has been no change in the opinion he previously held with regard to the forthcoming Congress presidential election that all the four rival candidates should withdraw in favour of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

He however, regretted that his effort to avoid a contest did not succeed.

Eleven Members Of U. P. Assembly Lend Support To Tandon
LUCKNOW, Oct. 22, (A.P.I.): Eleven members of the U. P. Legislative Assembly including Mr. Chaudhary, Mr. J. K. Chaudhary, Mr. Alga Rai Shastri and Mr. Mohan Lal Gautam, General Secretary of the U.P.C.C., have issued a statement supporting the candidature of Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon in the forthcoming Congress Presidential election.

Franz Lehar Faints
VIENNA, Oct. 23, (U.P.A.): Franz Lehar, octogenarian composer of the Merry Widow and other operas, fainted last night, spent the night in "agonies," and had not yet recovered.

Jainarayan Vyas Resigns
UDAIPUR, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): The Chief Minister of Jodhpur Mr. Jainarayan Vyas has resigned from the Working Committee of the Rajputana Congress Committee owing to differences of opinion among his colleagues in the Jodhpur branch of the Congress Committee it is reliably learnt.

INTEREST SWITCHES BACK TO BELCH
LONDON, Oct. 23, (Reuter): With the end of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London world interest in the problem of India's future relationship with the Commonwealth of nations — no longer called "British" — has switched back to Delhi, where the Indian Constituent Assembly meets on November 4.

The main task before it will be to enact a new constitution of the draft of which proposes that India should be a "Sovereign Democratic Republic."

'ATLANTIC PACT'
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, (Reuter): The outline of the proposed "Atlantic Pact" linking Western Europe with North America in a formal defensive alliance will be before the five Foreign Ministers of the Western Union Powers when they meet in Paris on Monday it was learned here today.

Reports from the Washington envoys of the five nations will be available to give the Ministers a fairly full idea of what form that alliance is likely to take.

PARSI YOUTH TO THE FORE



MARCH PAST BY THE GIRLS OF THE GAMADIA GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL AMONGST THE CHIEF GUESTS WERE MR. NAGINDAS MASTER, AND THE MAYOR OF BOMBAY.

Nehru Back At Broadlands

ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE, Oct. 23, (Reuter): Pandit Nehru today relaxed at the peaceful country estate here of Lord Mountbatten after a strenuous fortnight of attendance at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' talk and scores of social engagements. This was his second visit to the Mountbatten home, Broadlands, since he arrived here for the Commonwealth Conference.

He was unable to leave until midnight last night, after a very busy day, ending with a dinner given him by the India Association. By the

United Nations Day
NEW DELHI, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): The Government of India by a notification in a Gazette Extra-ordinary have declared Sunday, October 24 as the United Nations Day.

This is in accordance with the resolution passed by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 30th October 1947 declaring that 24th October the day on which the United Nations Charter came into force should be observed by all nations. The Charter was signed on October 24, 1945.

time he had made the 80-mile car ride he was not able to retire until the early hours of today.

Pandit Nehru goes to Paris on Monday. It was understood that the only other guests at Broadlands today were members of the Mountbatten family.

'APOSTLE OF PEACE'
Shinwell's Tribute To Pandit Nehru
(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 23.—"Apostle of peace"—this is how Britain's War Minister Mr. Shinwell describes Nehru whom he had heard at the Prime Minister's Conference where Nehru created a profound impression.

COMMONWEALTH SANS 'BRITISH'
LONDON, Oct. 23. Two significant facts were noted today by political circles here in the joint "communique" which was issued at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference this morning. One was the use of the term "Commonwealth" in place of the phrase "British Commonwealth."

which was in use up till now; while the other was the use of the term "United Kingdom Government" instead of "High Majesty's Government" used so long in reference to the British Government.

These two significant changes are taken by many as conceivably indicative of the possible developments in the future of Commonwealth relationships.

LAST REBEL-HELD CITY IN Korea Falls
SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 23, (U.P.A.): Korean sources reported officially today that loyal troops have recaptured Suncheon the last rebel-held city in southern Korea.

ATOMIC TOWN OPEN TO Public
OAK RIDGE, (Tennessee), Oct. 23, (U.P.A.): For the first time in history the atomic city of Oak Ridge today lifted the curtain on its gates and invited the public to come in and learn its secrets — some of them any way. It put on a show called "Man and Atom" and its doors are to be open for an eight-day period in which no passes are required.

IMPRESSIVE YOUTH RALLY AT COOPERAGE

BOMBAY, Saturday. Students of a large number of Parsi schools and physical culture institutions in the City took part in an impressive "Youth Sports and Culture Show" at the Cooperage this evening. The show was organised by Mr. Bejan A. Dalal, Advocate, a physical culture enthusiast.

Over 25,000 spectators watched a series of mass drills, acrobatics, wrestling bouts and a number of other items in a three-hour programme. The show began with a march past of all the competitors. Shortly afterwards one of the athletics game running in the stadium amidst loud cheers carrying a torch brought by relay runners from Wadia's Fire Temple, and lighted a

MAJOR BATTLE FOR CENTRAL CHINA
Nanking Troops Withdraw From Chengchow

NANKING, Oct. 23, (Reuter): Chinese Government troops were today being withdrawn from Chengchow and Kaifeng, two main cities on the Lumphai Railway in North Honan Province to be deployed towards the South where a major battle for Central China is developing, unofficial but usually reliable sources here said today.

Communist troops under the one-eyed Gen. Liu Po Cheng totalling about 60,000 men are poised for an attack on Nanking, a strategic city in southwest Honan close to the Hupei border. The Communists' ultimate objective was believed to be Sinyang on the Peiping-Hankow railway.

GAIN AND LOSS
Government troops had captured two strong points in the Manchurian corridor reported here said, and a major battle was said to be looming in the Jishan-Paichang sector 60 miles north-east of Chengchow as a Mukden-based Government column approached this strongly held Communist territory.

In the Inner Mongolia province of Suiyuan troops between Kweiwei provincial capital and Paofow to the west were reported to have captured Saratz 30 miles from the frontier.

Supervision Of World Armaments
No Progress Yet On Soviet Scheme For International Agency

PARIS, Oct. 23 (Reuter): The United States told the Soviet Union today that the "extraordinary disparity" between the military expenditures of the two countries was one of the problems they now faced.

Mr. Frederick Osborn, United States told the United Nations Sub-Committee discussing a number of resolutions on disarmament, that America's budgeted military expenditure for 1949 was 2,140 million dollars—six per cent of her gross national income, which was well over 200,000 million dollars.

The best figure they were able to get from the Soviet Union showed that they were spending 16 per cent of their total national income on military expenditures against the possibility of another war.

There was no further development of the western plan (American amendments of a French resolution, with British support) for an international control agency to verify the armed power of leading nations and to recommend

FRENCH STRIKERS' CHALLENGE

Mines Laid Round Pitheads: Threat To Explode If Police Attempt Occupation
The Ministry of the Interior announced today that striking miners at Ales, in southern France, have laid mines round the pitheads and threaten to explode them if the police try to occupy pits.

ATTEMPT TO SABOTAGE U.N.
Evatt Denounces 'Professional Ghouls'

PARIS, Oct. 23, (U.P.A.): United Nations General Assembly President Herbert Evatt today vehemently denounced the "professional ghouls" of pessimism, cynicism, mental inertia and laziness and unwillingness to fight for principles—that try to sabotage the United Nations.

In a stirring defense of the United Nations Dr. Evatt asked the world to try to imagine "what might have happened" during the last three years if the United Nations had not existed.

Dr. Evatt spoke in the crowded theater of the Palais de Chaillot, as the temporary headquarters in Paris, at ceremonies commemorating that more hopeful day three years ago, when the U.N.O Charter became effective.

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Mr. Malik asked him: "Don't you think a one-third cut in the armaments of the five Great Powers would help to diminish uncertainty and fear?"

"Don't you think the Soviet resolution would increase international confidence and strengthen international security?"

"If it was adopted by the General Assembly, it follows that the Great Powers would then give information as to their armaments. But we should begin not with the collection of information but with the reduction of armaments."

The Chairman adjourned the Sub-Committee until Monday morning, remarking that obviously they would be unable to present the Political Committee with an agreed text today as they had hoped.

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PALESTINE ISSUE SHELVED AGAIN

U. N. Political Committee Decision: Breach Of Truce Despite 'Cease-Fire'

PARIS, OCT. 23, (REUTER): THE IMPORTANT UNITED NATIONS POLITICAL COMMITTEE TODAY AGAIN SHELVED THE PALESTINE PROBLEM BY THE CLOSEST VOTE YET RECORDED.

A person proposal to adjourn discussion for a week was accepted by 19 votes to 16 with 14 abstentions.

The adjournment was accepted after the Committee had spent an hour debating whether it could accept an application from the Arab High Committee that an observer representing them without a vote be admitted.

At the previous debate last week and the Israel authorities and the Government of Transjordan were invited to send observers.

The Soviet Union and the Ukraine delegates said they were prepared to invite a representative of the Arab Higher Committee provided he was not also invited in the capacity of representative of the Provisional Arab Government of Palestine.

WHY THIS DISCRIMINATION?

Raid Bey Es Solh (Lebanon) argued that the observers should represent the Provisional Arab Government of Palestine since the Government was already recognised by the Lebanon, Syria and Iraq.

The Provisional Israeli Government which was not recognised by a majority of United Nations members was, nevertheless, given a seat on the Committee he said.

PERSIA'S ADJOURNMENT MOTION
Persian Foreign Minister, Mousa Noury Esfandiary, suggested the Committee adjourn for a week to allow time to consider the question.

FIGHTING GOES ON DESPITE CEASE FIRE CALL
LONDON, Oct. 23, (Reuter): Jews and Arabs were reported to be fighting it out in both North and South Palestine today despite yesterday's United Nations "cease fire" call and only a few hours after the United Nations had shelved Paris discussion of problem for another week.

A Jewish, Tel Aviv, Communiqué accused the Arabs of beginning "grave aggressive action" on the Northern Lebanese border "which might lead to a general flareup in the whole area."

Considerable Arab forces had attacked in the Menarrah area, 16 miles north of Safad had taken the hilltop village of Sheikh Abbad and fighting was still going on, they said.

United Nations observers in Haifa had been informed, they added.

In the Negev desert area in the south, the news were reported by an Egyptian official spokesman in Cairo to have broken the "cease fire" declared only at noon (G.M.T.) yesterday by attacking Egyptian positions. The Egyptians "retaliated strongly" he added.

The breach was alleged to have been made today, as United Nations truce observers were taking up positions in the Negev, after a week of "convoy battle" for roads. Both sides had already been reported still fighting under the "cease fire" deadline yesterday.

A United Nations spokesman said at Haifa that acting mediator Dr. Ralph Bunche would immediately start talks there with both sides about the withdrawal of troops to their positions on August 14 and the passage convoys. Other Palestine talks by heads of State represented in the Arab League, were being held in Amman Transjordan capital this weekend.

PALESTINE TO GET LOAN
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, (Reuter): The Export-Import Bank has said it is willing to consider granting American loans to the new Jewish State of Israel.

Bilateral it has refused to consider loans because of "unsettled political conditions" in the country. Dr. Chaim Weizmann President of the Provisional Israeli Government, asked for a 100,000,000-dollar loan on June 2.

Atomic Town Open To Public
OAK RIDGE, (Tennessee), Oct. 23, (U.P.A.): For the first time in history the atomic city of Oak Ridge today lifted the curtain on its gates and invited the public to come in and learn its secrets — some of them any way. It put on a show called "Man and Atom" and its doors are to be open for an eight-day period in which no passes are required.

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Atomic Town Open To Public
OAK

RAJAJI AT BARODA

Reception At Airport
By Gaekwar

BARODA, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): The Governor-General of India, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari accompanied by his personal staff arrived here this evening from Rajkot by special plane on a two-day visit to the state.

The Governor-General was received at the aerodrome by the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the Prime Minister Dr. Jivraj Mehta and other Ministers and high officials of the Baroda Government. A guard of honour was provided by the Baroda State forces and the band played four bars of "Jana Gana Mana" followed by the State National Anthem.

The Governor-General accompanied by the Maharaja then drove to Makarpura palace where he is staying.

Enthusiastic crowds greeted the Governor-General as he motored to the palace.

MACCHU PROJECT IN SAURASHTRA

Rajaji Lays Foundation Stone

RAJKOT, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari today laid the foundation of the dam across the river Macchu, 22 miles from Rajkot, whose headworks will bring under cultivation some 22,000 acres of land and help Saurashtra achieve self-sufficiency in the matter of food.

The Macchu Project, which is the largest of the five irrigation projects that the Saurashtra Government are taking up has a catchment area of 282 square miles and its main dam will be over a mile long.

In a brief speech after laying the foundation stone, Mr. Rajagopalachari said it gave him great pleasure to be associated with such a function. "Bringing water to the thirsty soil and to eager peasants of the land is the greatest act anyone may be privileged to perform" he added.

The Governor-General also paid a tribute to the work of the Saurashtra administration and said that if they attended to the work of the Macchu Project and say it finished "any other omission or defects on their part would be forgiven by the people."

The Rajasahib of Dhrghandra, Rajpramukh of Saurashtra, the Home Minister Mr. Raskal Parikh and the Regional Commissioner Mr. N. M. Buch were among those present at the function.

Baroda Legislature

BARODA, Oct. 23 (U.P.I.) The Dhara Sabha of the Baroda State adjourned 'sine-die' today after adopting the Temple Entry, Cattle Grazing, Land Rent and Factory Bills.

Diamonds Found Near Crashed Plane

THE HAGUE, Oct. 22, (Reuter): Officials of the Dutch K. L. M. airline today confirmed the Netherlands news agency report that about 15,000 sterling worth of diamonds, found near the wrecked K. L. M. constellation airliner which crashed yesterday near Prestwick, Scotland, were not entered on the planes cargo list.

Authorities at the Schiphol airport at Amsterdam had said earlier that the diamonds were cleared normally through the customs at the airport.

K. L. M. said this afternoon they had received no report on the diamonds from their representatives near the scene of the disaster.

Unit Of Falcons Joins RAF

LONDON, (U. P. A.): A unit of famed Peregrine falcons, favourites of ancient kings and their courts, joined the Royal Air Force recently.

The R. A. F. announced it had enlisted 15 falcons to clear air lanes near R. A. F. field of birds during the winter months.

It was pointed out that 13 planes have been involved in accidents resulting from flying into flocks of birds in England during the past year. Seven planes had similar mishaps in other parts of the world during the same period.

Experiments conducted at one R. A. F. field indicated that a single falcon eliminated the bird menace with a few daily flights.

UNIFICATION OF SAURASHTRA A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

Suspend Individual Aspiration For Common Good Says Rajaji

RAJKOT, Oct. 22 (A.P.I.): "Freedom is an Alladin's lamp, but we have to rub it very hard. Even Alladin, when he had the lamp, had to rub it hard to get what he wanted", declared Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India replying to an address of welcome presented to him on behalf of the Government and people of Saurashtra at the Rajkot Gymkhana Grounds this evening.

Replying to the address the Governor-General said: "Kathiawar is the birth place of Mahatma Gandhi. Whole of India looked upon Kathiawar as mother of our beloved lost leader. So long as he lived nobody asked to what part he belonged. But when he had gone people look about for signs and tokens and memories. We must, therefore, now pay our homage to this part of India, which gave birth to such a great man".

"Your state in its new form is a new baby", His Excellency said. "It is only seven or eight months old. Although this is an ancient land this new experiment in governing ourselves is young and we have to be careful. But you, like the people in other parts of India, have a great many of those who have received personally training and instructions under Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The people of Saurashtra may therefore be confident that all will be well and that their difficulties will be overcome soon".

Saurashtra had achieved a great thing—the unification of several states. Even in days of old there had been more than fifty kingdoms in India. Each of the rulers of those kingdoms called themselves the Emperor of India but there were a good number of emperors. But today we had practically one Government.

"The British claim that they gave us this unity. They claim they unified India and have made a present of a unified India to us. This, in great many respects, is true. But when they went they tried their best to make it into not one but rather many parts. There were many reasons for them to do this but we need not go into the merits of these reasons. We have, with the Government's help and with Sardar Patel's energy reunified the broken parts".

In old days kingdoms were made and maintained by force. Hence they were limited in area. But today kingdoms were maintained and supported by agreement and agreements being the basis of Government we could cover as much territory as possible. It would be obvious to anyone that people of India agreed that there should be one Government for the whole of India. The people of Saurashtra had placed before India a noble example of unification and all India would learn by it.

Wishing "this experiment" all success the Governor-General appealed to the people of Saurashtra to suspend individual aspirations and ambitions and said: "During this period of baby life of the state no individual must think of himself but only of Saurashtra as a whole. We have many things to do and the Ministers are thinking of these things. But they have no Alladin's lamp to do things at once. Even Alladin's when he had the lamp, had to rub it very hard. The greatness of a country depends on the amount of work that is put in by the people. Nothing will grow by itself and we will have to make everything. A Government can only keep order and see things move peacefully forward".

Stressing the need for respectful treatment of manual workers the Governor-General said: "All work gives a certain amount of joy. But those who do intellectual work get more joy out of it than those doing monotonous manual work. If our intelligence is worth anything men who are intelligent and who do intelligent work shall know that they should respect those who do unpleasant and tedious work and thus order a greater service to the state.

"I am saying so much because I feel convinced that the greatness of India depends on the way in which those who work with their bodies are treated. God has blessed us all with

intelligence. Some have had opportunities to develop these and some have not had. We must treat all alike."

Concluding Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "The movement for freedom has already demonstrated what Saurashtra people can do. I have no doubt that soon those who have found this new democratic Government in Saurashtra will find that their work will soon bear good fruit. But one thing we must remember and that is that we should decide to be honest and industrious. You should so behave that the people will not forget that Mahatma Gandhi belonged to you".

Later in the evening His Excellency declared open the new buildings of "Vallabh Kanya Kalavani"—an institution named after Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and intended for imparting education to girls on national lines on the model of Kanya Vidyalaya of Nadiad. Speaking on the occasion Mr. Rajagopalachari expressed the hope that girls trained in the institution would prove to be ideal and exemplary teachers for womanhood in our country.

It gave him additional joy, he said, that he had been asked to formally open the buildings which would be a memorial to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's services to the people. He did not think there were many places in India where such efficient work had been done on philanthropic basis and everything completely spic and span as had been done here.

Stressing that girls trained in such institution would have a greater part to play in future India, the Governor-General said: "In times to come girls who are educated here will qualify to be leaders even in a legislature better than even college girls. I utter this grave warning, to girls who are wasting their time in other colleges. Relatively speaking. There they get modern education but to a certain extent they get away from the main current of women's life in India."

Whereabouts Of Sjarifuddin Unknown

BATAVIA, Oct. 22 (Reuter): The Kediri newspaper Soera Rakjat reported today that Dr. Amir Sjarifuddin, former Indonesian Republican Socialist Premier, alleged to have been a leader of the recent Communist insurrection in Java, was arrested when Republican troops recaptured the southern Java port of Patjitan on October 15.

According to Antara, the Republican news agency, quoted by the Dutch news agency, Aneta, the Republican Military Commander of Kediri afterwards suspended the paper.

Antara said the report "is not official". Last Sunday Antara reported the murder of Dr. Sjarifuddin by his own supporters. This was later denied by the Dutch army contact service in Batavia who said they had information indicating that the former Premier was not dead.

RADEN ABDUL KADIR MAY SUCCEED VAN MOOK

The Hague Oct. 23, (Reuter): Maj. Gen. Raden Abdul Kadir, who signed the Indonesia truce on behalf of the Dutch, has been asked by Dutch Government to succeed Dr. Hubertus Van Mook as Lieutenant Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, it was learned today from a usually reliable source.

Dr. Van Mook sent in his resignation last week.

It was learned that Abdul Kadir, who is Dr. Van Mook's Deputy, has also submitted his resignation but that the Dutch Government were trying to make him change his mind and ask him to come to Holland to discuss the matter.

If he accepts, Abdul Kadir will be Lieutenant Governor General until the formation of an Interim Government, when the office will be automatically abolished.

Better Than Men In Pakistan

LONDON, Oct. 23, (Reuter): Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, wife of the Prime Minister of Pakistan, outlined to members of British Womens Associations last night her plan for exchange of Pakistan and British nurses.

The Begum accompanied her husband when he came to London for the meeting of Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

Part of her mission to Britain, she said, had been to arrange to take some matrons and sister tutors back to Pakistan and to send some girls to England for advanced training.

Pakistan was still vitally in need of nurses, she said.

"After all the partition troubles the girls want to be able to fire a rifle to defend themselves. The women are now better shots than the men."

The Begum said that of 60,000 women abducted, 50,000 were still missing from Pakistan. "So our women realise the importance of being able to fire a rifle," she added.

The Women's National Guard was now an efficient and growing body and the girl guide movement was flourishing.

On behalf of the women of Pakistan then she said she hoped to see greater co-operation between them and British women in future.

The women of her country, she said, were coming out of purdah to meet social needs in growing numbers.

HUBLI STUDENTS STRIKE

HUBLI, Oct. 22 (A.P.I.): Nearly 1,500 students, who observed complete strike today, all belonging to secondary schools in Hubli, and full drenched in pouring rain, walked in a procession through important streets of the city shouting slogans "victory to students" and protesting against the enhancement of "fees" in secondary schools.

They held a meeting later in the grounds of the Lamington High School under the presidency of Mr. Puttappa Patil, Editor, "Vishal Karnataka", of Hubli and unanimously demanded that the Government should immediately intervene in the matter and reduce the fees in accordance with their policy of free education.

Indore Students On Strike

INDORE, Oct. 23 (U.P.I.) About 1,200 students of the local Maharaja Shivajirao High School are on strike for the last two days as a protest against the action of the headmaster who is reported to have changed the time-table for the terminal examination without previously intimating the students of his intention to do so.

Today the students took out a huge procession which wended its way to the residence of Mr. Kashinath Trivedi, Education Minister, to apprise him of the situation and seek his personal intervention in the matter.

POSITIVE TEST FOR CANCER FOUND?

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23, (U.P.A.): The American College of Surgeons is studying an Iraqi doctor's report that he may have found the long sought positive test for cancer.

Dr. Suad Niazi, now of the University of Minnesota, told the group Clinical Congress yesterday about his discovery which may save lives by permitting earlier treatment.

AN ANALYZED DYE DERIVATIVE IS ADDED TO THE PATIENT'S BLOOD SAMPLE TURNING IT PURPLE. NIAZI SAID "CANCER IS DISCLOSED WHEN THE SAMPLE TURNS PARTICULARLY PURPLE."

He reported that the test was 90 per cent accurate in diagnosing 62 types of cancer.

FIRST UNIFICATION CLASH

NAGPUR, Oct. 23 (U.P.I.) A clash between the demonstrators in favour of the creation of Mahavidarbha Province and the supporters of the formation of the United Maharashtra, is reported to have occurred this evening as a result of which some persons were injured.

It is reported that the supporters of Mahavidarbha Province tried to break the Sanyukta Maharashtra meeting but were soon dispersed by the Police who arrived on the scene immediately on receipt of information about the incident.

ELIZABETH CHOOSES LONDON FOR BABY'S BIRTHPLACE

*Desires Boy, But Will Not Be Disappointed If
Stork Brings A Girl*

By FREDRICK SANDS North American Newspaper Alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 7. —(By Airmail) —Princess Elizabeth, proud of her London birth, wants her baby—due early in October—to be born in the British capital. The Princess will return from Balmoral Castle in Scotland with the rest of the Royal family at the end of this month.

This is a dash to Scotland's hopes but in many speeches Princess Elizabeth has told the Scottish people that it is her special wish that London should be the baby's birthplace.

Meanwhile preparations are going ahead at Buckingham Palace, the London home of the King and Queen.

100-YEAR OLD COT

A 100-year-old "Royal Baby" cot newly painted and upholstered in white satin was delivered last week. The cot was taken from a third floor storeroom in Buckingham Palace a month or so back—a rusty, old-fashioned four-poster, not used since the birth of the late Duke of Kent, brother of King George VI.

The tiny mattress has been refired and new drapings have been added in pure white at the Princess's own wish. She chose white, rather than pink or blue, so that it would be suitable for a boy or girl.

Princess Elizabeth said that she would like the baby carriage that she and her sister, Princess Margaret, had when they were babies. This has been sent from Windsor Castle to a London firm where it is upholstered in cream

(The writer who is well connected in circles close to the British Royal Household, left his beat in Switzerland for week end in London to obtain this intimate preview of arrangements for the forthcoming royal birth—the first baby of Princess Elizabeth.)

kid leather and the coachwork painted in white.

NURSERY PREPARED

Already prepared at the Palace is a nursery. And at Sunningdale, the Princess's country home for the baby and nurses, a suite of rooms has been arranged.

Here, I am told, the Princess will spend most of her time with the baby and will go there a month or six weeks after the birth.

Princess Elizabeth is in good health and is spending her days quietly in Balmoral Castle. Following the wish of her gynecologist, Sir William Gillatt, she is leading as natural and normal a life as possible. She rises at her usual time, goes for walks in the grounds of the Castle reads and knits and sews clothes for the baby.

Court circles say that Princess Elizabeth is hoping for a boy, but will not be too disappointed if it is a girl. The Duke of Edinburgh, however, strongly hopes for a boy.

HOME SECRETARY'S TASK

Arrangements have already been made for the Home Secretary, Mr. Chatter Ede, to be present at the Palace. It will be his duty to see the baby, sign Royal documents, and prepare a statement for the public which is to be broadcast throughout the world.

DRAUGHT-AFFECTED AREAS IN SURAT

Large Number Of Relief Works Opened

SURAT, Oct. 23 (API): A large number of relief works have been opened in the draught affected areas of the Surat district to enable agricultural labour and other persons to earn a living.

The relief works mainly consist of expansion of village water facilities by deepening tanks and repairing wells wherever they exist and undertaking new water works in other villages. Village approach roads will also be repaired to enable the villagers to keep steady communication with taluka towns. About Rs. 60,000 have been sanctioned for minor irrigation schemes.

The collector of Surat, Mr. M. K. Deshpande told the A.P.I. that the Government had placed ample funds in the hands of the district authorities to finance such schemes. As village labour came forward to work the schemes, these would be started in every affected village. The authorities would see that these relief works really benefitted the people of the affected villages and not outside labour, the collector added.

CATTLE CAMP

The authorities have completed arrangements for opening a cattle camp near Mandvi, to house about 4,000 heads of cattle. Government have also offered to give grass at eight annas per cartload. The farmers have to cut the grass and cart away at their expenses from the forest areas of Mandvi.

Referring to the crop position, Mr. Deshpande said that paddy crop in all the northern talukas of the district had failed, while in some parts of Chikhli, Fardi and Bulsar, some crop could be expected. In Olpad, crops had almost failed while a part of Choryasi talukas had also been seriously affected. The position was not bad in other talukas.

Mr. Deshpande said that Government had released all available supplies of crude oil and power kerosine for lift irrigation purposes, so that whether possible cultivators could water the lands with the help of water pumps situated on river or creed banks.

LONDON, Oct. 22. (Reuters): Indian residents in London and officials at India house today welcomed Mr. Asoke Chunder, who has succeeded Mr. R. S. Mani as Deputy High Commissioner for India here, and Mr. Khushwant Singh, new press attache at India house.

FORMATION OF GREATER RAJASTHAN

UDAIPUR, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): Greater Rajasthan, comprising Jodhpur, Jaipur and Bikaner, with Ajmer as capital, will be formed shortly, it is reliably learnt here.

Mr. Gokulbhai, President of the Rajputana Congress Committee is likely to be appointed Premier of Greater Rajasthan, if Sirshi joins it.

Western Sector Officials Get Hard Labour

BERLIN, Oct. 22 (Reuters): Three western sector city officials arrested during last month's "siege of the city hall" in the Soviet sector have been sentenced to hard labour by a Soviet military court, the Soviet controlled German news agency reported tonight.

The agency said one of the men, arrested on September 6 the first day of the "siege" was sentenced to one year's hard labour and the other two to six months.

They were charged with provoking riots and disorders, and were stated to have "confessed their crimes, claiming however that they acted under the orders of Dr. Ferdinand Friedensburg, the acting Lord Mayor."

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Reuters). The British Military Administration in Germany has agreed temporarily to suspend dismantling of three Krups factories at Essen, the Foreign Office spokesman said here today.

Medical Council Of India Meets

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (API): Presiding over the 29th session of the Medical Council of India here today Dr. Abraham H. Erulkar said that the agitation for abolition of the English language as the medium of instruction in medicine was very premature and, if adopted in the near future would set back the progress of modern medicine in India.

Nineteen members representing the central and provincial governments, universities and registered medical graduates attended. The representatives included Dr. B. C. Roy, Premier of West Bengal and Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Director-General of Health Services, Government of India.

Premier Kher To Visit Nasik

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will leave Bombay for Nasik on Tuesday (October 26) morning and return in the evening.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23 (API): The U. P. Government today ordered the supersession of the Lucknow Municipal Board for one year with effect from October 25, 1948, it was officially announced.

MAHE MAYORS' S.O.S. TO DELHI

(Continued from Page 14)
of the referendum, which would give the population the opportunity of deciding their future status.

The "Communique" added: "The French Government formally declares (1) that these troubles were caused by exterior elements, information concerning whose actions has been brought to the notice of the New Delhi government several times since August.

"(2) The French Government will not recognise the decisions which could be imposed in the present circumstances by agitators on the population of Mahe. The French Government has the intention to apply the agreement of June 29 in both the spirit and the letter.

"(3) The elections at Mahe will be postponed until the time when, normal conditions having been re-established, the electoral consultation can take place in dignity and order".

SUBBAROYAN AT PONDICHERRY

An earlier message said:—
PONDICHERRY, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): Dr. P. Subbaroyan, ex-Minister, Madras and Dr. N. V. Rajkumar, Secretary of the A.I.C.C.'s Foreign Department, who have been deputed by the Indian National Congress to watch the French India municipal elections tomorrow, arrived here this morning and have been staying with the Indian Consul General, Mr. Rashid Ali Baig.

On their way here from Madras they were enthusiastically cheered and garlanded at wayside stations.

Dr. Subbaroyan may also address a public meeting here if permitted to do so by the French India Government.

Meanwhile, arrangements are almost complete for the holding of the elections tomorrow to municipal councils in the South Indian French settlements except for Mahe, where conditions are not normal.

According to the 1941 census the total population in the South Indian French settlements is 2,84,700, Pondicherry alone having a population of over two lakhs.

Voting cards have been distributed to about 12,000 people in the metropolis and the total number of voters in the four settlements—Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam—is stated to be about 30,000.

It is reported however that large numbers of qualified voters have not yet received their voting cards.

Elections Not Today

An Earlier Message Said:—

The Governor of the French settlement, M. Baron, told pressmen in an informal talk today that elections in Mahe would not be held tomorrow owing to the uncertain conditions there, and it might be another fortnight before elections could be ordered there.

The position had become complicated due to the fact that official records had been burnt down by the people, the Governor said.

M. Baron denied allegations made by political leaders that voters known to be pro-Indian and been ignored in the distribution of voting cards. Asked if he had any objection to Dr. Subbaroyan or any other Indian leaders addressing public meetings in Pondicherry, the governor said he would not countenance it as it would amount to external pressure.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

Go To Polls Today

PONDICHERRY, Oct. 22 (API): Four French establishments in South India, Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe, and Yanam, go to the polls to elect two hundred municipal councillors on Sunday, October 24. Polling will start at 7 a.m. and close at 6 p.m.

The municipality of Pondicherry with its seven municipal communes, will elect 102 councillors the town of Pondicherry 18, and the seven communes Ariancoupan, Hasur, Mudalarpet, Nettarepacom, Oulagaret, Manadipet and Villenour will each elect 12 councillors.

The town of Karaikal will elect 14 and the other five communes, Cotchery, Grandaladeen, Nedoucadou (Nomma), Meravy and Tiououler will each elect 12 councillors, thus totalling 74 councillors from Karaikal. Mahe and Yanam will each elect 12 councillors.

A spokesman of the French India Political Affairs Department in a talk with the Associated Press of India correspondent explained the whole procedure of the municipal elections. Voters are supplied with an authorisation card which empowers them to enter the polling booth and cast

their vote. The Mayor of the town or of the communes is the presiding officer who will be assisted by representatives of political parties, who will form a board of assessors with the right to interfere if they consider anything unlawful. Counting of votes will start immediately after the voting is over and the results will be communicated to the Governor before midnight by Mayors of respective areas. Official results will be announced by the Governor in a communique, but tentative results will be available the next morning. Within two days of the announcement of the result each commune and town municipal councillors will meet separately to elect new Mayors as all the Mayors will cease to function from the midnight of October 24/25. Afterwards the Governor will call upon all the municipal councillors of the four French establishments of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam to meet at Pondicherry to fix a date of the plebiscite and consider how it should be conducted.

Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, arrived here late at night and held consultations for some time with French India National Congress officials.

RESIGNATION OF COUNCILLORS

The Governor of French India His Excellency Monsieur C. F. Baron announces that he has received resignations from three of the Councillors of the Government, Dr. Jagannathan, Mr. Parmanabhan Councouma and Mr. Letchumanasamy Reddair and he has accepted their resignations asking them to continue in office to expedite current affairs till the Representative Assembly meets.

'GREAT FIGHTER IN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Poona United Parsi Association Mourns Nariman's Death

POONA, Oct. 23 (UPI) Mr. K. P. Nariman was described as the great fighter in India's struggle for freedom by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, Government of Bombay, moving a condolence resolution mourning his untimely death, at a meeting convened by the Poona Branch of the United Parsi Association.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, seconded the resolution stating that his death had come at a time when the country needed his services most.

Mr. Homi J. H. Talyarkhan, who presided at the meeting, said that in Mr. Nariman's death they had lost a hero of many a battle in the cause of India's freedom.

Among those who spoke in the resolution were Dasturji Adnanwalla and Dr. N. J. Bhandorwalla. The resolution was passed all standing in their seats.

British Electricity Loan Over-Subscribed

LONDON, Oct. 23. (Reuters). The Bank of England announced today that the £100,000,000 "British Electricity authority loan—first new money raised for any of the industries nationalised by the present Socialist Government—was over-subscribed. Applications up to and including £50,000 were allotted in full, but applicants for more than £50,000 got only about 17 per cent of what they had asked for.

Bao Dai Congratulates Pignon

PARIS, Oct. 23. (Reuters). Ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam today addressed a letter of congratulations to the newly appointed French High Commissioner for Indo-China, M. Leon Pignon who has replaced M. Emile Boilaert.

Sugar Production And Stocks

LUCKNOW, Oct. 23. The opening stock, production despatches and the closing stock of sugar in respect of Central Sugar Factories in the Indian Union including Hyderabad during the fortnight ending September 15, 1948, were 9,868,000 mds., 62,000 mds., 1,257,000 mds. and 8,674,000 mds. respectively, reports the Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur, on the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935. The figures for the corresponding fortnight relate to 117 factories representing 88.97 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity, while figures of the previous year relate to 112 factories representing 8.61 per cent of the total cane crushing capacity.

The total figures for the production and despatches of sugar since Nov. 1, 1947, are reported to be 19,571,000 mds. and 22,026,300 mds., respectively, as against the corresponding figures of 23,566,000 mds. and 20,220,000 mds. during the previous season.

Development Of Village Oil Industry

NEW DELHI, Oct. 22.

Various schemes for the development of village oil industry in different provinces were sanctioned by the Indian Oilseeds Committee at its third meeting held in New Delhi yesterday under the chairmanship of Sh. Datar Singh. On a proposal to utilise cotton seed for increasing the supply of vegetable oils in the country the Committee recommended that experiments should be undertaken on the relative feeding value of the oilcakes and oilseeds and the extent to which oil in the cake is essential for cattle.

The progress made by the Village Oil Industry Survey Sub-Committee, appointed some time ago, was reviewed. It was decided that to speed up the work the Sub-Committee should be split up into two parties, one to visit Bihar and West Bengal and the other Madras and Bombay.

The Marketing Sub-Committee's recommendation that export of linseed oil may be liberalised after taking into account the country's requirements was accepted. It was decided that oilseeds, oils and oilcakes should be allowed free movements within the

Provinces and transport facilities should be provided. The Committee recommended that the Government of India should request the oilseeds producing provinces to allot liberal and increased quotas to West Bengal, Bihar and Bombay.

India's Trade Commissioners in the U.K., U.S.A. and other countries have been asked to report on the quality of shipments of oilseeds and vegetable oils made from India in order to enable the Committee to decide what steps should be taken to control the quality of these exports.

The Committee considered the recommendations made by the Special Officer on research on oilseed crops conducted so far in India with suggestions for planning and organization of future research, and indicated the actions to be taken in regard to these recommendations.

Various other schemes of research dealing with groundnuts, pests and diseases of oilseeds, castor breeding, production of high yielding and improved varieties of oilseeds, etc., were also considered by the Committee.

RELEASE OF \$ 100,000,000 IN ASSETS URGED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, (U.P.A.): A Swiss holding company asked the Federal Court today to force the United States to release more than dol. 100,000,000 in assets which it contends were seized illegally during the war.

The company argued that the United States confiscated its assets in 1942 on the grounds it was under the control of the I. G. Farben Industries. It contended it was organized under the laws of Switzerland, a neutral, and, therefore, could not be considered an instrument of any enemy power. It said the amount of assets seized by the United States was dol. 100,000,000 worth of stock in the General Alinine and the Film Corporation of New York and more than dol. 1,850,000 in cash and credits in six New York banks.

\$ 28,000,000 WORTH OF COTTON DEALS?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, (U.P.A.): The Economic Co-operation Administration today reported that the cotton firm of ANDERSON, CLAYTON AND COMPANY HAD SOLD MORE THAN DOL. 28,000,000 WORTH OF COTTON TO CHINA AND FRANCE DURING AUGUST.

The firm's 360 deals for cotton, cottonseeds, cake and Brazilian peanut cake led all companies in the number of transactions financed by ECA during the month.

EMERGENCY LOAN PROGRAMME FOR COTTON GROWERS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, (U.P.A.): The Agriculture Department today announced an emergency loan programme for cotton growers to protect them from forced sales at low prices.

The announcement said that farmers may obtain advances of dol. 50 a bale on cotton in warehouse if it is covered by insured warehouse receipts. A similar programme for farm stores of cotton will be available later if needed. The emergency measures will protect cotton farmers from having to sell their crop below Government support levels because they can not get it classified.

Federal classifiers have been unable to keep pace with the volume of cotton being put under Government loan this year. As of October 7, the Government had made loans on 763,139 bales. This compares with about 20,000 bales last year for the same time. This year's cotton crop was estimated at 14,800,000 bales the second largest since 1931.

JAPAN'S STEEL PRODUCTION

TOKYO, Oct. 22, (U.P.A.): The Ministry of Commerce and Industry today reported that Japan's steel production of 286,388 tons for the second quarter of this year had surpassed the expected output by three percent.

Her pig iron production of 233,466 tons was 13 per cent short of the goal however. Japan's overall iron and steel production for the current year was expected to be 1,200,000 tons.

JAPANESE INTEND TO PURCHASE U. S. RAW COTTON

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, (U.P.A.): The Supreme Command Allied Powers office in Tokyo today made it known that the Japanese Board Trade intends to purchase 60,000 bales of American raw cotton.

CONTROL ON SALE AND MOVEMENT OF RICE AND PADDY

The Government of Bombay issued as part of its new policy of reintroducing controls on foodgrains, an order on October 16 last imposing restrictions on the movement of, or trade in, paddy, rice and their products. The order applies to the whole of the districts of Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri and Kanara and the talukas in other districts which are predominantly rice-growing. It also applies to the States merged in the districts which have a large area under paddy. A complete list of the areas may be seen in the Schedule to the order published in the Bombay Government Gazette (E.O.) of October 16.

The main features of the order are:

(1) It prohibits a person from selling or otherwise disposing of in favour of any other person paddy, rice or their products except in small quantities for bona fide consumption in the village.

(2) It prohibits the movement of rice, paddy and their products out of the rice tract in the district without a permit issued by the District Magistrate and

(3) It prohibits the transport by road, rail, ship or otherwise of paddy rice and their products from one village to another in the district except under a permit granted by the District Magistrate and in some cases by the village officers and Mamlatdars.

The holders of retail and wholesale Licenses for food grains have, for the present, been exempted from the prohibition against sale, so that it will be open for them to sell out their existing stocks in their districts up to November 15, 1948. After that date, the Government will cancel their licenses in respect of paddy and rice, and any balances then left will be taken over by the Government at its own notified purchase rates.

A similar order has been issued in respect of maize with reference to the Panch Mahals and Mahi Kantha districts only.

U. S. TO SUPPORT NEXT YEAR'S FLAXSEED CROP AT 90 PER CENT OF PARITY

WASHINGTON Oct. 22 (U.P.A.): The Agriculture Department today announced that it will support the price of next year's flaxseed crop at 90 per cent of parity—a sharp drop from this year's support level. Parity is the level that gives the farmer the same purchasing power he had in 1909-14.

This year's crop is being supported at dol. 6.00 a bushel or 135 per cent of the parity high price designed to encourage production of linseed oil. The last session of Congress provided that the support of next year's crop could go as low as 60 per cent of parity but not higher than this year's level.

During recent weeks, the Government brought 20,261,900 bushels of flaxseed at the dol. 6.00 price and expects to acquire about 10,000,000 bushels more. The purchases stemmed from a processors' boycott of the flaxseed market because of the high price. Ordinarily price supports are applied by the Government to the purchases of oil from the processors who guarantee the support price to the farmers.

TRADE BETWEEN U.K. AND INDIA

BOMBAY, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): "A significant feature of trade between the United Kingdom and India during the first six months of 1948 was the high aggregate and relative value of machinery exports to India", said Mr. John Stoodley, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in Bombay in an interview here.

These exports represented an annual rate of £ 32.6 million (Rs. 43.46 crores), which was an increase of nearly nine per cent over the total exports of machinery from the U.K. to India in 1947. Exports of machinery were equivalent to about 42 per cent of total exports of all goods from the U.K. to India during the present half year.

Making allowance for other items of the capital goods class, the proportion of the total would be about 49 per cent. The comparable figure for the whole of 1947 was 42 per cent.

U. K. exports to India during this half year totalled £ 38.7 million (Rs. 52 crores) while the value of U. K. imports from India in the same period was £ 48.6 million (Rs. 65 crores). These figures were for visible trade only. Mr. Stoodley anticipated that for the full year 1948, when allowance had been made for "invisible" items, the value of exports from the U. K. to India would approximate to the value of U. K. imports from India.

"Trade trends show" Mr. Stoodley added, "that the value of mutual trade between the two countries is running at a rate rather higher than in 1947. Capital goods have continued to form a very big proportion of total U. K. exports to India. On the other hand, the level of U. K. imports from India has been well maintained."

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY HOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

BOMBAY, Saturday: Life assurance policy-holders are now out to protect their interests. An Association of such holders was formed at a meeting held in the hall of the Indian Merchants' Chamber this afternoon. Mr. M. P. Ghandhi was appointed the first president of the Association which is named "the Life Assurance Policy Holders' Association".

The newly-formed Association approved a draft telegram to be sent to the Commerce Member, Government of India, putting forth their point of view before the Informal Committee of Insurance.

It was pointed out in the telegram that the record of life assurance in India for the last 25 years was disappointing from the policy holders' point of view. Unwarranted costs incurred by companies in soliciting and managing business had led to frittering away of resources which should have been carefully husbanded for offering maximum security at minimum cost to the community. These in control incurred little risk and the funds at their disposal far outweighed their capital at risk, with the result that business was conducted in utter disregard to policy-holders' interests.

It was further stated that the financial position of several companies had been gravely undermined, and had rendered security offered by them nominal and illusory. Valuation reports of several companies clearly demonstrated their precarious financial position. A majority of offices had a record of valuation deficits or of merely nominal surpluses, and to this extent the policy holders had been deprived of their legitimate protection.

The policy-holders in their telegram further recommended that provision must be made for prohibiting transaction of with-profit business in which the companies had failed to pay bonuses on with-profit policies. They also recommended the incorporation of suitable provisions calculated to prevent incompetency and extravagance by management.

Vindhya Pradesh Provincial Congress Election

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): The newly constituted Vindhya Pradesh Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday in Satna and elected its president and other office-bearers as also delegates to the ensuing session of the National Congress at Jaipur and members to represent the Provincial Congress on the A.I.C.C.

Mr. Banaspati Singh was elected president of the Provincial Congress Committee while Captain Awadesh

THREE SHIPS IN DISTRESS

Coast Guard Cutters Risk Rough Seas To Rescue Steamer On Fire

LONDON, Oct. 23, (Reuter): Three ships were reported today in distress in different parts of the world, Baltimore radio station told the story how the steamer "Cuidad de Cagacas" had wirelessed she was on fire 60 miles east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina and the ship was being abandoned. Three coastguard cutters from Norfolk Virginia, were ordered into rough seas to her rescue. She was carrying no passengers.

Swedish Steamer "Brasial" struck a mine north of Hantsbolm, Denmark and her radio calls for help were picked up at Ijmuiden.

Eight hours after leaving the Mersey for Lagos, West Africa, with more than 200 servicemen, families and civilians the liner "Empire Bure" returned. It is understood she sprung a leak on the starboard side.

H. M. I. S. 'Delhi' At Karwar

KARWAR, Oct. 22 (A.P.I.): H.M.I.S. "Delhi" the 7,500 ton cruiser of the Indian navy accompanied by the sloop "Cauvery" dropped anchor in Karwar port at 1-30 p.m. on Friday on the conclusion of the first stage of her seven weeks tour round the coast of India. The warship left Bombay at noon on Thursday and travelled south at 13 knots per hour.

Admiral J. T. S. Hall, Flag Officer, commanding Royal Indian Navy, was welcomed on board Delhi by Mr. M. G. Kasbekar, President of the Karwar Municipality, Mr. D. S. Naik, President of the District Board, Mr. P. S. Kamat of the Taluka Congress Committee, Mr. R. V. Sirur, Secretary of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. H. Mirajkar, District Judge, deputising for the Collector of Karwar district.

'Jala-Usha' Completes Maiden Voyage

CALCUTTA (U.P.A.): 'Jala-Usha', the first ship of major dimensions built in this country, recently launched by Premier Nehru at Vizagapatam, has arrived here on the completion of her maiden voyage.

The 8,300-ton vessel, manned by a crew of 70, made a trial cruise in Vizagapatam waters before setting out for Calcutta.

The maiden voyage was "very successful, with fine weather all through," said her skipper, Captain A. E. Dewey, on berthing in the Hooghly.

'Jala-Usha' is expected to be in Kidderpore dry dock for about a week, after which she is due to sail for Madras with a full cargo. She is scheduled to return to Calcutta from Madras and then leave for Bombay on her third trip.

Australian Fellowships For Indian Students

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (A.P.I.): The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia have offered one senior fellowship and two junior fellowships to Indian students for studies in Australia from the beginning of next year, it is learned here. The fellowships are open to both men and women.

The purpose of the senior fellowship is to provide higher training facilities and general experience within Australia to a senior person who may or may not be a university graduate and who is already engaged in responsible work connected with the development of India preferably in the spheres of agricultural, scientific and industrial development.

The purpose of the junior fellowship is to provide opportunities of post-graduate study at Australian educational institutions for two Indian students who have recently completed courses of academic, professional, technical or rural training, but whose eventual contribution to the development of India may be increased by a period of further training.

Pratapsingh, Premier Vindhya Pradesh, Baburam Chaturvedi Lalmoahansingh and Satyadeo were elected as A.I.C.C. members.

Although 10 delegates were elected to attend the Jaipur Session of the Congress—one from Bundelkhand and nine from the Bhagalkhand group of States.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, Oct. 23
The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day being Saturday, but in private good deal of transactions were taking place and Tata Defd shares were quoted at Rs. 1502-8, while Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1038-12.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 23
The local Bullion market was moderately steady with limited turnover. Prices were also steady.

At the opening Forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 173-8, and improved to Rs. 173-11. At this level small profit-taking appeared and the market came down to Rs. 173-6 and steadied at this level, while Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 1-6 at Rs. 174-14.

Forward Gold at the opening was quoted at Rs. 113-8 and improved to Rs. 113-12 on scattered buying and steadied at Rs. 113-10. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114-6, while Sovereigns were done at Rs. 75-8.

Later on there was continued selling by professional operators and silver declined to Rs. 173-2. At this level there was covering by shorts and the silver prices moved up to 173/4 and steadied. Final quotations were as under.

Read Silver	Rs. As Ps.
Forward Silver	173 2 0
Ready Gold	114 4 0
Forward Silver	113 8 0
Sovereigns	75 8 0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.
The local produce market was fairly active to-day. Upward trend of price movement was maintained.

At the opening Castor seeds May delivery was quoted at Rs. 133-12 and improved to Rs. 134-2 on scattered buying and short covering. At this level small realizing came and the market receded to Rs. 133-9 and steadied at Rs. 133-14. Later on there was heavy unloading in the market and May delivery declined to Rs. 133-4.

Groundnuts and Linseed were moderately quiet with restricted business and prices recorded some decline. Oils prices also decline on absence of moderate business.

Quotations were as under:-

GROUNDNUTS-	
Khandesh quality	36 12 0
Coromandal	35 4 0
Bold ready	35 12 0
Bold December-January	31 6 0
CASTORSEEDS-	
Ready	30 0 0
May delivery	133 4 0
LINSEEDS-	
Ready	26 13 0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27 0 0
February-March	26 8 0
GROUNDNUT OILS-	
Ready Mills	20 4 0
October	20 2 0
November	19 0 0
December	18 6 0
January	18 4 0
Linseed Oil	16 8 0
Castor seed Oil first pressing	19 0 0
Castor seed Oil Commercial quality	17 8 0
Gingelly seed	225 to 230

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 23
The local cotton market was steady to-day with restricted business and price movement was confined to a narrow range.

At the opening February option was quoted at Rs. 595 and declined to Rs. 594 on small selling and again reached the opening level on scattered covering. Thereafter, there was steady liquidation which depressed February contract at Rs. 593/12. At this level there was renewed bull support and the market readily advanced and closed at about the highest level of the day at 2 p.m. as under:

I.C.C. February	596 4 0
I.C.C. May	586 12 0
I.C.C. July	591 4 0
I.C.C. September	591 12 0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.
Indian Cotton February Contract is 832 cents below New York March at Exchange rate 333

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.
Tata Ordinary 292, Tata Deferred 1493-12, Indian Iron 24-13, Steel Corp. of Bengal 20-10, Bombay Dyeing 1035, Central India 285, Gokak 296, Kohinoor 290, Simplex 190, Swadeshi 305, Tata Power 1693-2, Associated Cement 156-4, Belapur 256-12, Bombay Burma (Old) 380, Scindia 24-6, Central Bank 90, New India 65, Tata 2nd Pref. 142.

New York Cotton Very Steady
On Price-fixing And Japan's Inquiry

WALL STREET MARKET FIRM ON SHORT COVERING AND RE-INVESTMENT BUYING

NEW YORK, Oct. 22:
Cotton: The small opening losses reflected light hedge offerings. Prices later recovered on modest pricefixing in December and March being associated with exports and reported Japanese inquiries for 60,000 bales. A further increase in loan entries aided the bullishness with the commodity credit corporation reporting that pledges to the current loan upto October 14 amounted to 993,000 bales which is an increase of 230,000 on the previous week and compares with 48,980 bales in the same week last year. The distant months led a mild rally in late dealings with the strength of securities and better Worthstreet goods markets having a mildly stimulating effect. A dribbling of pricefixing helped the near months while covering aided the distant months. The session closed very steady. Sales are estimated at 134,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.	
New York, Oct. 22.	
December	31.45-01
December Highest	31.45-01
December Lowest	31.38-06
March	31.27-01
May	30.99-02
July	29.76-03
October	27.65-10
Middling Spot	32.13-08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.	
New York, Oct. 22.	
December	31.40-01
March	31.26-04
May	30.99-03
July	29.76-09
Middling Spot	31.05-

WALL STREET MARKET
The pre-election advance was resumed under increased activity with the market entering a new high ground for the current movement. The absence of further worrying profit-taking left the way open for a renewed consideration of pleasing corporate news and the lessening foreign tension. Shortcovering and reinvestment demand caused fractional gains to a dollar or more with wider gains of one or two in individual groups such as dupont, allied chemical and national steel. Steels, chemicals, leading oils, motors and minings were among the groups favoured. Ralls lagged being only modestly higher. The averages were industrials 188.63 and rails 61.51. The pre-election rally gathered additional vigour particularly in the industrial section with prices scoring new high levels for movement and numerous new 1948 tops were recorded in various sections. Gains covered two points and three to five points for a few selected issues. The industrial average reached its best since mid-July and only four points below the 1948 high and though the rail average was inclined to lag today it was still the best since early September and only three points under the 1948 high. The session closed firm on a buoyant note with the industrial average scoring one of the largest gain in months.

WORTH STREET MARKET WEAK
NEW YORK, Oct. 22: Activity on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Mar-

PEPPER CROP EXPECTED AT 30,000 TONS

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 22:- Pepper export trade is experiencing a boom in India because of the unsettled conditions in Indonesia, which, before the war, used to be the largest producer of this spice. The current year's crop is expected to be 30,000 tons compared with about 18,000 tons in the previous year, informed sources said.

R. H. Cass, Chairman of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, today revealed that record prices of Rs. 5,600 per ton had been obtained for Travancore pepper.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST COTTON PRICES.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.	
February Highest	599-1/2
Closing at 4-30 p.m.	597
May Highest	589
Lowest	586-1/2
Closing at 4-30 p.m.	587
July Highest	594
Lowest	591
Closing at 4-30 p.m.	591-1/2
September Highest	594-1/2
Lowest	591-1/2
Closing at 4-30 p.m.	592

ket was noted by a weakening undertone in the print cloth division. Brokers reported numerous inquiries for substantial yardages as buyers still-pressed for lower prices.

Osnaburgs were held steady to firm supported by continued inquiries from fertilizer flour and feed bag traders. The refusal of American buyers to meet the sharply high prices for burlap has switched buyer interest to the cotton goods field, according to brokers' reports.

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO, Oct. 22:
Prices fluctuated irregularly with maize affected by commission house liquidation and hedging which more than offset buying by exporters. The steadiness of wheat reflected activity in the flour trade for both domestic and export account. Holland is reported to be negotiating for maize while the French purchasing commission bought moderate quantities of flour for the French colonies late yesterday for October-December shipment.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.	
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.	
Abbot Laboratories	72
Allied Chemical	190
American Can	80 7/8
American Radiator	15 1/2
American Smelting	60 1/2
American Sugar	39 1/2
American Telephone	152 1/2
American Tobacco	64
Anaconda Copper	38 1/2
Bankers Trust	40 3/4
Bethlehem Steel	39 5/8
Boeing Plant	25 3/4
Canadian Pacific	15 3/8
Celanese	35 1/4
Chase National Bank	36 3/8
Chrysler	61 3/4
Consolidated Edison	23 5/8
Coty	4 1/8
Douglas Aircraft	60
Dupont	179 3/8
Eastman Kodak	43 5/8
Firestone Tire & Rubber	49 1/2
General Electric	42
General Motors	64 7/8
Gillette	34 3/8
Goodyear	49 5/8
International Nickel	33 7/8
International Tel & Tel	12 7/8
Lockheed	21 1/8
Nash Kelvinator	19
National City Bank	38 1/3
New York Central	17 1/8
Pennsylvania Railroad	19 7/8
Shell Oil	42
Southern Pacific	60 3/8
Standard Oil New Jersey	80 1/8
Studebaker	25 1/8
Swift & Co.	30 5/8
Twentieth Century Fox	19 3/4
U. S. Steel	87
Warner Bros.	9 5/8
Westinghouse Electric	29 1/2
Brazilian Traction	17 1/4
Technicolour	13

NEW YORK EXCHANGES.	
NEW YORK, Oct. 22.	
TODAY'S RATE.	
London	4.02-3/4 to 4.03-1/4.
London free	4.03-3/16 to 4.03-5/16.
London 3 months	4.01-15/16 to 4.02-3/16.
Sterling Pound	2.73 to 2.76.
Paris	0.4657 to 0.4671.
Paris free	0.32-1/16 offered.
Bombay	30.22.
Bombay free	30.21 to 30.24.
Switzerland free	25.45 to 25.50.
Switzerland com.	23.40.
Argentina	29.77.
Argentina free	20.67 offered.
Shanghai	4.05 sellers.

NEW YORK SILVER UNCHANGED

NEW YORK, Oct. 22: The silver price on the New York market was quoted today at 77-1/2 cents per ounce.

Trade sources said that the silver market appears likely to continue steady.

CHICAGO WHEAT.	
CHICAGO, Oct. 22.	
December	2.28-3/8.
May	2.19-3/8.
July	2.02-1/8.

LONDON WHEAT.	
London, Oct. 22.	
London Australian Wheat	bulk un-offered.

LONDON BULLION.	
London, Oct. 22.	
London Silver Spot and Forward	47 pence.
London Gold Bars	Fine per ounce £8/12/3.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.	
ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 22.	
KARNAK Jan.	68.15-11
Mar.	65.85-04
ASHMOUNI Dec.	47.65-21
Feb.	48.01-17

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.	
Big	108 8 0
Extra Bold	110 8 0
Medium	105 8 0
Small	101 0 0
November	35 0 0
December	34 4 0
January	31 6 0
March	30 10 0
Sugar Imported Bags	2,985
Sugar Exported Bags	4,000

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.	
Cotton Bales	6112
Groundnuts	2365
Linseed	602
Gram	88
Mahuda	1613
Cottonseed	1508
Castor seeds	230
Sugar	448
Rice	3567

Italian Art Silk

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.	
Rs. As. P.	
150 D. October	2 14 6
150 D. November	2 15 0
120 D. Ready	2 10 0
150 D. Ready	2 15 0
20/22 YELLOW SILK	
Rs. As. P.	
October	26 8 0
November	26 1 0
Ready	26 10 0

Tin And Copper Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.	
Rs. As. P.	
Tin Magshar	61 8 0
Copper Bars Magshar	90 8 0

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.	
45x11 yds pcs.	
Ready	112-1/2
Oct-Dec.	114-1/2
Jan-March	115-1/2
W. D. GUNNY BAGS	
Ready	132 0
Oct-Dec.	126 0

Pepper Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.	
Rs. As. P.	
Magshar	209 to 211
Maha	203 to 205

Cotton Ginnings

(Bales).	
WEEK ENDING 1st Oct. 1948.	
Madras	1407
Bombay	1171
West Bengal	39
Total	2617
1st SEPT. TO 1st OCT.	
Madras	5955
Bombay	3557
West Bengal	194
East Punjab	28
Ajmer Merwara	38
Mysore State	906
Total	10678

Madras Govt. To Lift Ban On Export Of Salt

MADRAS, Oct. 22. (API): The Government did not propose to reintroduce salt duty in the province, said Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Food Minister replying to a question in the Madras Assembly today. He added that the Madras Government were considering the question of lifting the ban on export of salt from the province. At present they had a small surplus of salt over and above their requirements.

Answering a supplementary, Dr. Rajan said the average said consumption of the province was 1,22,54,400 imperial maunds annually while consumption per head was ten pounds per annum.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.	
Day to Day Loan	1/2 to 3/4 p.c.
Short Money	1/2 to 3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills three months	9/16 p.c.
Bank Bills six months	5/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	1 to 1-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	1-1/2 to 2 p.c.
Treasury Bills two months	1/2 to 17/32 p.c.
Treasury Bills three months	1/2 to 17/32 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.	
London, Oct. 22.	
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	78-7/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	105-11/16
1961	
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952	104-5/8
and after	
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-3/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	113-1/2
National Bank of India	35
Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at	6,365.

LONDON EXCHANGES.	
London, Oct. 22.	
T. T. London on:-	
New York Buying	4.0275
Selling	4.0325
Montreal Buying	4.0275
Selling	4.0325
Zurich Buying	17.34
Selling	17.36
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50.

SEVENTEEN LAKHS WORTH GOLD STOLEN

Complaint Of Maihar Ex-Ruler

(From Our Correspondent)
JUBBULPORE, Oct. 21
Gold nuggets, weighing about 13,000 tolas and worth over Rs. 17,00,000 are reported to have been removed from a strong-room inside an underground vault at Maihar, according to the report made to the Government of India by Maharaja Sir Brijnath Singhji, ex-Ruler of Maihar, a state which has now been integrated in the Vindhya Pradesh Union.

In response to his appeal, the Government of the Vindhya Pradesh had sent the Inspector-General of the Union Police to visit Maihar and investigate into the matter. The Maharaja had also gone to Maihar and the I.G. Police had made investigation in his presence. The matter has now been entrusted to Lal Badri Singh, the District Superintendent of Police, Vindhya Union for further investigation.

RAJEN BABU'S VISIT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, the All-India Congress Committee and the Hon. Dr. Shyamaprasad Mookherjee, Minister for Industry and Supply, Government of India, are reaching Jubbulpore from New Delhi by air on the afternoon of October 28. They will stay here for two days and return to New Delhi by air on October 30. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will lay the foundation-stone of the proposed Mahakosal Congress House and also of the Mahakosal Martyrs' Memorial, while the Hon. Dr. S. P. Mookherjee will perform the opening ceremony of the All-India Swadeshi and Industrial Exhibition.

The Rotarians of Jubbulpore have through their President, Shri D. V. Rege, I.C.S., Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division, invited Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. S. P. Mookherjee, the Premier and his colleagues to a dinner on the night of October 29. The distinguished guests will address the rotarians and the invitees on that occasion.

JUBBULPORE CONGRESS

The Jubbulpore City Congress Committee, President, Shri Hari Har Vyas has formed his working committee with the following persons:—

Seth Narsingh Das Agrawal, ex-President—Vice-President;
Shri Basant Kumar Mishra, Secretary, Shri Gouri Shankar Agrawal, Treasurer; Shri Jag Mhan Das, Nit-ya Gopal Tewari;
Subha Chand Jain, Prem Lal Verma and Devi Singh Jat, Members.

Appellate Tribunal For P.&T. Department Set Up

NEW DELHI, Oct. 23 (API): An appellate tribunal for the posts and telegraphs department has been set up as an experimental measure for a period of six months from October 1, 1948, according to a notification in the Gazette of India dated October 23, 1948.

The tribunal, whose headquarters will be Lucknow, will have jurisdiction over the circles of U.P., East Punjab and Delhi and also the Delhi telephone district.

The function of the tribunal will be to advise heads of circles and the divisional officers on all statutory appeals except appeals against censures received by them.

Jagjivan Ram's Call To Harijans To Unite

BAREILLY, Oct. 22 (API): Inaugurating the Western United Provinces Harijan Leaders Conference, the Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, urged the depressed classes to consolidate and organise themselves as they were the backbone of the Indian Union. The problem of untouchability, he said, was an economic one and they had to solve it.

He urged the Harijans to organise, unite and selflessly continue their programme of reconstruction.

Begging Made A Cognisable Offence

NAGPUR, Oct. 22 (API): Begging as a profession has been made a cognisable offence in the province. The C. P. Government have instructed police officers to arrest offenders and launch prosecutions against all able bodied persons found begging publicly at Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur in Central Provinces and Akola and Amraoti in Berar.

NO TAX THREAT IN MALWA AND MADHYABHARAT JAHAGIRS

Sequel To Repression

(From Our Own Correspondent)
UJJAIN, Oct. 20

Repression is rampant all over Madhyabharat and Malwa in the Jahgirs area and a condition of anarchy is prevailing in Jahgir administered area. The people of the Jahgirs have decided not to submit to the wishes of the Jahgirdars and have decided collectively not to pay any tax direct to the Jahgir administrations. The Jahgirdars have no right to claim similar privileges from the National Government particularly when Gandhi cap and the National flag were crushed by foot by some Jahgirdars.

The Jahgir people demand that the Jahgirs should be abolished. All powers concerning Revenue, Judicial, Police and Forest, etc., should be immediately confiscated and the Madhyabharat Government should realise land revenue directly from the Jahgir tenants. The Jahgir tenants have decided not to pay this year's land revenue to the Jahgirdars as a mark of protest against the Jahgirdars' repressive policy.

All over Malwa the Jahgir people are making preparations for a fight with the Jahgirdars and written collective representations are being prepared, signed and collected all over the Jahgirs in which the above demands are made. The Ratlam State Prajamandal and other progressive institutions and the Rajasthan Bhil Sewak Sangh have passed resolutions sympathising with the demands of the Jahgir people.

The Jahgirdars are dispossessing peasants from their cultivating lands.

trees and other properties and have ruined, several villages and families. Jahgir people are migrating to several neighbouring areas of the Madhyabharat Union and making representations to the Union authorities, public institutions and Congress workers.

ARMED GANGS TERRORISE VILLAGERS

Reports received from Nagda (Paragana Khachrod) of Ujjain District says that armed gangs wearing Khaddar caps, police and other uniforms have created terror in Nagda area by looting Pipoda Railway station staff, passengers and others. The armed gangs have also looted post office mail at Unhel and have threatened several residents and police officials with the warning that they should wait for their fate. It is reported that this fact has been brought to the notice of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Madhyabharat Government Shree V. S. Khode, and he has assured the residents of this area that suitable action will be taken immediately to bring the mischief-mongers to book.

PEASANTS DEMONSTRATE

A message received from Dhar says that a large number of peasants made demonstration and attempted to stop the wheat which was being taken to Sardarpur. The peasants in Dhar are not getting wheat for cultivation and they fear that if wheat is not supplied to them immediately their wheat cultivation will suffer and there will again be wheat famine in Malwa.

MADRAS ZAMINDARI ABOLITION BILL

MADRAS, Oct. 22, (API): The Madras Assembly today passed the second reading of the Zamindari Abolition Bill.

The measure provides for the repeal of the permanent settlement of 1802 and empowers the Government to acquire the estates from the zamindars after paying them compensation, estimated to cost approximately twelve and a half crores rupees in the aggregate. It also envisages the introduction of ryotwari land tenure in the zamindari estates before they are finally taken over by the Government.

Central Government's Suggestion

MADRAS, Oct. 23 (API): The Government of India had suggested that there should be consultation between them and the provincial government on the financial implication of the Madras Zamindari Abolition Bill, said the Revenue Minister, Kala Venkata Rao, at question time in the Madras Assembly today.

The Minister added that while the Madras Government had agreed to the suggestion of the Central Government for consultation, they thought that there was no necessity to postpone the consideration of the Zamindari Abolition Bill as such. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao expected the Bill to be passed into law next week.

Opened Fire 51 Times Within 6 Months

MADRAS, Oct. 22, (API): The police had opened fire on 51 occasions at various places in the province to control lawlessness during the period January 1947 to August this year, according to a statement laid by E. B. Gopala Reddi, Leader of the House, in the Madras Assembly today.

The statement also showed that in those incidents 61 persons had been killed and 117 injured.

Mr. Gopala Reddi attributed the outbreaks of violence to communal tension and activities of Communists.

Saigon Muslims Pay Respects To Memory Of Jinnah

SAIGON, Oct. 23 (Reuters): Saigon Moslems observed a minute's silence at a ceremony yesterday marking the end of the 40-day period of mourning for the death of Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan. The ceremony, which was attended by Pakistan and Indian Consular representatives, ended with the raising of the Pakistan flag which had been at half mast since Mr. Jinnah died.

Narayana Pillai Sworn In

New Prime Minister Of Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 22 (API): Mr. Parur T. K. Narayana Pillai was sworn in as Prime Minister of Travancore this afternoon at the Secretariat in the presence of leading officials and non-officials in the State. The Chief Justice of Travancore administered the oaths of office and secrecy.

The Chief Secretary to the Travancore Government later introduced the heads of departments and other leading officials to the new Premier.

LAND-OWNERS' DEPUTATION TO MADRAS GOVERNOR

Representation Against Burma Government's Bill

MADRAS, Oct. 23, (A.P.I.): A deputation of Indian land-owners in Burma, waited on the Maharaja of Bhavanagar, Governor of Madras and represented to him that wide-spread distress would be caused to thousands of families in the districts of Ramnad Tanjore and Madurai, and Pudukottah by the legislation of the Burma Government to nationalise the land.

Raja Sir M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad led the deputation which consisted of Messrs. S. R. M. C. T. Annamalai Chettiar, C.V.R.M. Alagappa Chettiar, S.M.R.M. Solappa Chettiar and R. P. Raju.

The Governor is understood to have assured the deputationists that he and his Government would take up the matter with the Government of India.

WAITS 21 YEARS IN VAIN!

PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 23, (U.P.A.): Vincent Gamon, who waited 21 years for his wife to join him in America, said today he would try to bring her body here for burial.

His wife, Maria was one of the 39 killed in the KLM plane crash in Scotland. She was enroute from their native Czechoslovakia to join her husband.

Gamon, now a Portland apartment house manager, left his wife and three children in Europe when he came to the United States to build his future in 1927.

At first, Mrs. Gamon had not wanted to leave Czechoslovakia and then came the war. Finally, with the red tape cleared away, she started the journey.

Great Adventure Awaiting People Of India

Nehru's Declaration At India Association Dinner

LONDON, Oct. 23 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India at a dinner in his honour in London last night declared that a great adventure awaited the people of India where there were tremendous things to be done.

Pandit Nehru told 400 guests of the India Association and Institute that he had had "a very easy time" in London at the Prime Minister's Conference compared with what he had to do in India.

"In spite of all kinds of difficulties, conflicts and differences and because of the great tradition Gandhiji has left us we are full of hope and faith in the future of India."

Pandit Nehru was honoured by company which included Lady Mountbatten, his sister Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to Moscow and her two daughters, Mr. R. K. Nehru, British War Minister Emanuel Shinwell, Health Minister Aneurin Bevan, Commonwealth Under-Secretary P. Gordon Walker, Doctor Cheng Tien Hsi, the Chinese Ambassador, Sir Maung Gye, Ambassador for Burma and many other distinguished Indians, diplomats and British public figures.

The Indian High Commissioner in London Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon and External Affairs Department Secretary-General Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai were among Indian guests.

Doctor Shakir Mohamedi, Chairman of the Association of which Pandit Nehru is honorary President—presided and Mrs. Handoo presented Nehru with an address of welcome in a Silver casket.

Pandit Nehru spoke first in Hindustani and then in English.

He said the story of India during the 30 years under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi had been very dramatic.

"I do not know how far was due to India herself," he said, "except that India happened to produce a man like Gandhiji. Gandhiji himself was the epitome of drama and his whole life was full of restraint, artistry and poetry and so was his death."

Mrs. Nehru said that a person grew with the work he did and if he aligned himself to a great cause somehow shadow of that greatness came to him also.

"It was our high privilege to attach ourselves to great causes and a very great personality," he declared. "Now we have to live up to that greatness. We have accumulated some capital in these past years and we have been living on that capital. I am almost sure we have not added to that capital. We have to add to it."

If they allied themselves in earnestness to other great causes that flowed from the past, said Pandit Nehru. They would also attain higher standards and a measure of greatness wherever they might be.

INDIA'S INTEREST IN ATOMIC ENERGY

Prime Minister Nehru was understood to have told a private luncheon of distinguished world scientists in London yesterday that India was interested in Atomic energy not with the object of making bombs but for peaceful purposes.

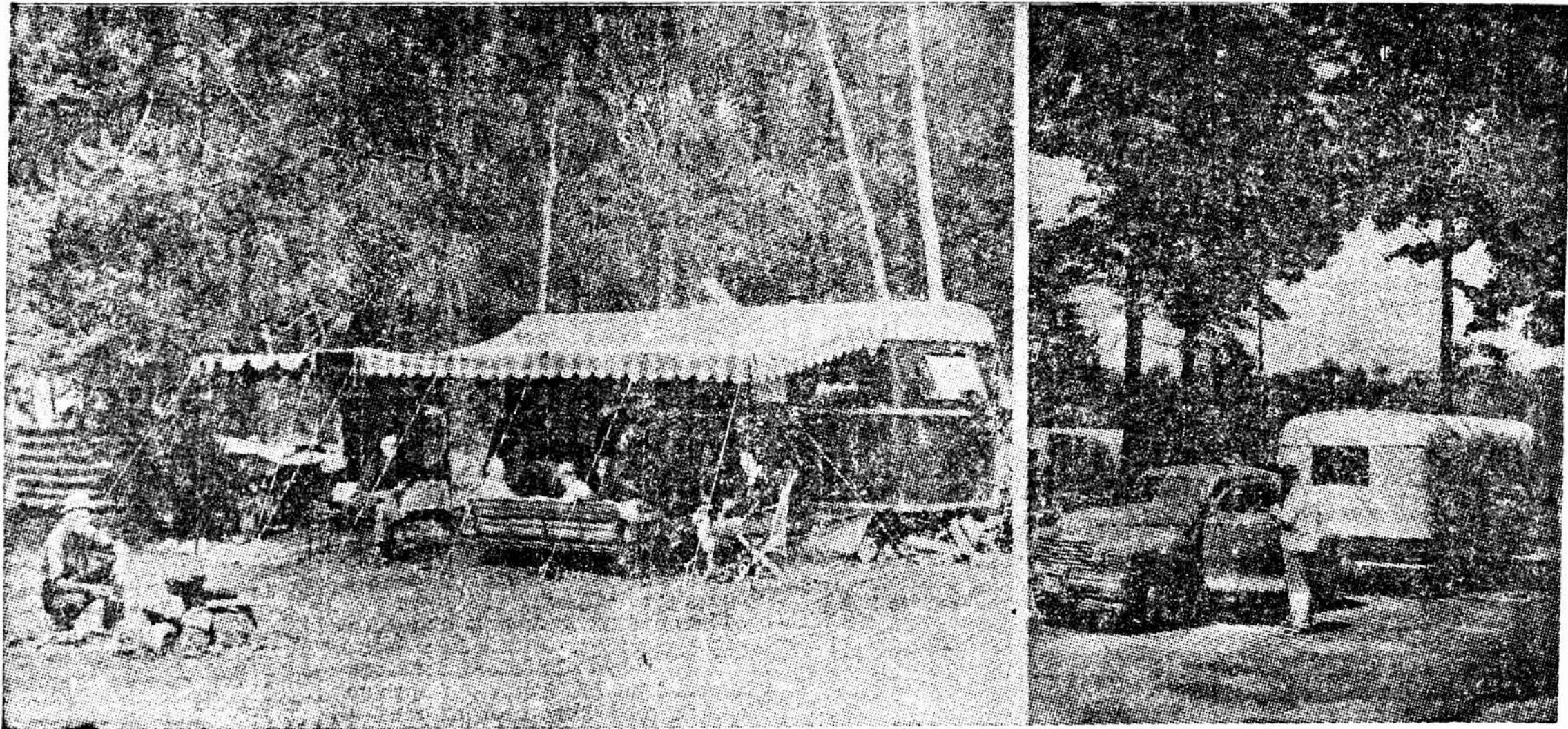
The gathering at the luncheon, arranged by the High Commissioner Mr. Krishna Menon, included Sir Henry Dale, Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of Penicillin and Professor A. V. Hill.

Pandit Nehru is reported to have said that there was a great field and vast potentialities for scientific development in India. The scientific workers, he said, had plenty of talent and would be happy for co-operation with British scientists in developing Indian science and research.

ASSAM CONGRESS SUPPORTS BANDE MATARAM

GAUHATI, Oct. 22 (API): 'Bande Mataram' should be the national anthem of India, the Working Committee of the Assam Provincial Congress said today. Its orchestral rendering may however be set to the tune of 'Jana Gana Mana', the Committee added.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23 (API): After a delay of 46 days in Calcutta, Mrs. Morrow-Tait, the 24-year old British round the world aviatrix, took off for Rangoon at 3-43 a.m. this morning in her single-engined Percival Proctor aircraft.



An American family vacationing in one of the many national parks enjoys all the comforts of the home in their mobile trailer.

MOBILE HOMES: TRAILERS IN U. S. A.

Although the trailer is comparatively new to the road, it has, within its short span of life, established itself as a flourishing industry in the United States. Early in its development toward the 1930's construction men, oil men and carnival folk were quick to recognize its advantages as a home on wheels and a solution to the many problems of packing, transportation and housing. By 1935, there were 34 builders in Elkhart, Indiana, (birthplace of the trailer), and plants had also sprung up in Alma and Kalamazoo, Michigan, and in Chicago and Los Angeles. As America pulled out of the depression and times improved strong competition developed and bigger and more luxurious trailer models were put on the road. Engineers were called in to create new designs for greater comfort, and assembly-line methods were employed to speed production.

The outbreak of World War II, which at first threatened to ruin the growing industry, actually gave further impetus to production. The U. S. Government called upon manufacturers to provide special mobile units for the field and thousands of trailer-coaches for defense-housing purposes.

It was during the war that trailer manufacturers discovered new ways of providing extra space without increasing weight and new methods for stepped-up production. They also learned from America's trailer population what accommodations a family expected in its trailer. Consequently, engineers learned to squeeze into 200 or so square feet all the necessities and many of the luxuries of the modern American home.

By the end of the war, the trailer industry was producing 75,000 units a year. In 1946, almost 90 per cent of those sold went to permanent trailer dwellers.

Many Types And Design.

There are many types and designs for trailers, but today's 150 manufacturers all produce at least two general types: the big Caravan model, which, in spite of its name, is best suited for permanent housing; and the so-called conventional model, which is streamlined for travel.

The typical trailer is about 25 feet long, eight feet wide and weighs between 3,000 and 3,500 pounds. Most of this weight is carried on tandem wheels with about 11 per cent distributed over the chassis of the tow car through a ball-and-socket hitch, which allows easy control of the trailer on the road.

The covering of the trailer is usually of plastic, composition board or aluminum, and the frame is made of welded steel. In the wheel unit are brakes operated from a button in the steering wheel of the tow car, which will stop not only the tow car but the trailer as well. In addition to driving lights, some trailers carry on electric device to signal motorists behind that the road ahead is clear for passing.

Within the 200 square feet of the average trailer, there is a surprising amount of space. The combined living room and dinette, 8 feet by 11 feet, usually contains a convertible day-night, sleeping two people, a full-length wardrobe, mirrored cabinets, built-in table ends, a radio nook, and book and knickknack shelves. Carpets, curtains, fluorescent lights and



The interior of one of America's modern trailers showing the galley and dining areas.

overhead cabinets add extra comfort. The bedroom, usually at the rear, is large enough for a double bed, storage cabinets and a small vanity. Extra storage space is provided under the beds, and sliding doors, using a minimum of space, offer privacy. The lower-priced models are less roomy, with fewer novelties, and less expensive trimmings.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

EAST didn't hear West's double of the three spade bid, so he doubled. What happens?

Under the old laws, if a player doubled or redoubled a bid which his partner had already doubled or redoubled, the opponents could cancel both the improper bid and the previous proper double or redouble by the offender's partner; then both players of the offending side were barred from the bidding. This was a pretty severe penalty. South could choose whether he wished to play three spades doubled, or undoubled. If he wanted to gamble, he could allow West's double to stand—hoping that if he made his contract he would score a game. And unless West opened a diamond, if declarer guessed correctly he could make three spades by making his first diamond lead from dummy and putting in the jack if East played small. Then on the next diamond lead from his hand, if he ducked in dummy East would have to play the ace. Thus

East-West vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ 8 3	♠ 7	♠ K Q 10 6 3	
♥ 9 7 4 2	♥ 10	♥ A 8	
♦ Q 6 5 3	♦ A 3	♦ Q J 10 6 2	
♣ K 5 4	♣ 7 3		

SOUTH
♠ K Q J 6 5 4 2
♥ —
♦ J 9 4 2
♣ 7 3

The bidding:
South West North East
3♠ Dbl. Pass Dbl!

South could win six spades, two diamonds and a club trick. However, whatever South chose to do, and whether or not he was sat a

While most trailers are uniform in general appearance, individual owners can add whatever improvements and gadgets they like.

Luxury Model

One of the most expensive trailers on display in the spring trailer shows was one built for a Near East potentate. It is 38 feet long and contains four rooms. It was equipped with an electric fireplace. In addition to the standard equipment in the galley, it had an electric dish-washer and garbage disposal unit, an air-conditioning unit, and a large electric refrigerator. The bath-room, of stainless steel and Plexiglass, had a hot and cold shower, a washbowl and a toilet. Such novelties, however, will not offer be seen on the road because trailers over 35 feet in length are difficult to manoeuvre and, in addition to their high cost, are in practice for families really interested in mobility.

Traile Resorts

As the trailer gains in popularity, trailer resorts have begun to dot the countryside, offering many conveniences for a nominal fee. Most of these trailer camps are within a day's driving distance in every part of the United States. Some of the parks like those in vicinity of Miami, Tampa, Los Angeles and Palm Springs are similar to first rate resort hotels. Among other things, they offer landscaped parking areas, concrete patios for each trailer stand, surfaced walks and roads, swimming pools, up-to-date sanitary facilities, shower baths, game rooms, directed recreational programs, free dances and motion pictures.

The day when the typical trailerite was willing to undergo inconveniences for the benefits of economy, independence and the outdoor life is apparently over. The average trailer owner is a family man, and his housewife demands home facilities in her movable living quarters. Today even the lowest-priced trailers provide oil heat, butane-gas stoves, built-in ice-boxes, electric lights, stainless steel sink unit, insulation and comfortable sleeping accommodations.

trick, East's error and the penalty would have been costly, for East-West actually could have made six hearts. The new law provides some relief from the severity of the former penalty. The non-offending side may cancel the previous proper double or redouble (the improper one, of course, is not allowed anyway); and the partner of the offender may not bid again. The offender, himself, however, may continue in the auction and may bid or double as he pleases.

In this particular deal, East will have quite a problem, but probably his best action is to bid four hearts. In other cases, where more information has been exchanged in the bidding, the offending player will be better able to decide his course. The new and lighter penalty is more nearly in line with the amount of damage that can be done by the improper bid, and that is the aim of the lawmakers in all of the revisions that go into effect with the new laws.

STEEL-MAN OF MANCHESTER FOOTBALL CLUB

Frank Swift's Goal Line Harder To Cross Than The Alps

COLCHESTER Gillingham, Shrewsbury, and the rest of the "little" clubs that have been working so hard and unsuccessfully, to gain a place in the Football League, will not take kindly to a reminder that in 1894 the League admitted to membership a club that had not played any big football at all writes Jeffrey Wyndham in "Tit Bits."

The club was Manchester City, successors to the defunct Ardwick, and in those days, it seems, eloquence was a stronger suit than proved ability in bidding for a place, for a history of the time records that "it was the secretary's persuasive tongue that secured the club a position in the Second Division."

If the League's decisions since then had always been as wise as the one to admit Manchester City there would be no complaints. For though in the 43 competitive seasons since then, the club has had five spells in both the First and Second Divisions they have, all told, competed for 32 seasons in the top section and only eleven in the second. They took five years after their election to climb out of the Second Division, since then they have never spent more than two consecutive seasons in it.

That is a record of consistency that takes a lot of beating. Yet they were relegated in the season after winning the League Championship in 1936-7. And last year, with substantially the same team that scored 78 goals in winning promotion, they managed only 52 against First Division opposition.

Their new manager, Jock Thomson, has admitted that they need new forwards, and there is a hint that they will be in the market as soon as this new season as settled down.

Fortunately, the defence went through 13 games without conceding a goal, had 16 singles against them, eight twos, and only five threes. For that they had very largely to thank their goalkeeper Frank Swift who, besides being the biggest and best goalkeeper in Britain, was the only man in League football to captain his side from goal.

An Italian who had watched his countrymen's efforts to penetrate England's last line of defence a few months ago summed up what many a League forward has thought when he said: "Behind our goal we have

our hills and behind them the Alps. But you—you have Frank Swift."

Coaxed Into Football

Yet had it not been for a Blackpool schoolmaster, Swift might today have been an unknown Fleetwood fisherman. He was not particularly interested in the game as a boy, though his elder brother Fred was the school team's goalkeeper. Fred left school first and when he won a place with Blackpool F.C., the Headmaster, Mr. Rigby, said to Frank: "Why don't you play football? Your brother has now reached the top class. You could probably do the same."

Unknown to him, his brother watched his first match, and when it was over gave him some tips on keeping goal. Frank thought football was a good game after that. On leaving school, he went into the family's pleasure boat business, and when August came wrote to the Fleetwood club asking for a trial—and got it. After six months with them he was invited to Manchester City for a trial. "I had visions of being paid £8 a week right away," he says. "Instead, I found they only wanted me as an amateur."

But it was not long before he joined the staff at Main Road. After a few games in the reserves he made his first team debut against Derby County—on Christmas Day, 1933—and played in the return on Boxing Day his 19th birthday.

Four months later he won an F.A. Cup medal and became front-page news not only by being the "Wonder Boy Goalkeeper" but for fainting at the end of the Final.

Team's Human Ladder

Since that day when he was picked up unconscious off the Wembley turf he has probably carried off more injured players than any two ambulance men. That is a testimony not only to his size and strength but also to his gentleness. His team-mates say his enormous height and reach have other uses apart from keeping a football out of the net. When any of the dressing-room lights fail they

call for Frank instead of a ladder.

Frank goes out of his way to help other players, even rival goalkeepers. Ted Ditchburn, of Tottenham, whom most people regard as the nearest approach and his eventual successor, is the first to talk of the help and advice he has received on how to tell where various forwards are planning to place the ball. But Frank doesn't trust his advice at people, for he says soberly: "We're all here to help each other."

That is why he finds it hard to refuse a request to lecture to a youth club on a footballer's life. As compensation to his family for spending so little time with them, he tries to get a seat for his wife at all his big matches, and when he travels abroad is prepared to go to endless trouble to get a doll, dressed in the costume of the country, for his young daughter.

"I like travel and I like meeting and talking to people," he says. Yet there is one trip abroad he does not wish to remember, a flight to play France at the end of the war. Coming down through cloud, the team saw another aircraft heading straight for them. There was a sharp jerk and they were thrown to the floor as their pilot went into a steep climb. Later he told them they had missed a mid-air collision by only twenty feet. A few weeks later, in Italy for another match, the plane burst a tyre as its wheels touched down. That was a bad moment, but again no one was hurt.

Much more painful, so far as Swift was concerned, were incidents near the end of two successive Internationals against Scotland at Hampden Park. The first was a goal in the closing seconds by Jimmy Delaney to win the Victory match for Scotland—the first time Frank had ever been on a losing England side—and the second was when a Scottish player, unable to check a run for the ball, butted him in the chest and cracked a couple of ribs during the match last April. Swift played on, in agony all the time, because the man who would have taken his place in goal, skipper George Hard-

wick, was hobbling badly with a leg injury.

200 Consecutive Games

Swift's presence in the Manchester City side is taken so much for granted that unless he is injured or playing in a representative match it counts as a soccer sensation when he is not chosen for the team. It did happen once, after he had played more than 200 consecutive games. "Loss of form" was the stated reason, but either he regained it quickly or public outcry led the directors to change their minds, for he was back the following week.

There is an amusing story about Frank's deputy, Alec Thurlow. Swift was away and the City, hit by injuries, signed Thurlow from Huddersfield on the night before a match in London. The new goalkeeper met the rest of the team, but as he was stepping into the coach to go to the ground he was stopped by a director, who, not knowing him, asked what he wanted!

"I was so cold last night I couldn't sleep. I just lay there and shivered." "Did your teeth chatter?" "I don't know—we don't sleep together."

The museum attendant approached the millionaire. "Smoking is forbidden here, sir," he said. "You are liable to a fine of ten shillings."

"Well, here is a pound note," replied the culprit.

"I have no change, sir," said the attendant.

The millionaire turned to his secretary and handed him a cigar. "Here, John, you smoke as well."

Walter was the proud owner of a black mongrel, which was a nuisance to the rest of the household. But Walter was so devoted to the dog that he could not be persuaded to part with it.

At last Walter's father made him an offer.

"My boy," he said, "I'll give you ten shillings if you'll get rid of that dog."

The following morning Walter came to him and told him that the mongrel had gone.

"That's excellent news," said his father. "Here's the ten shillings. How did you get rid of him?"

Walter smiled as he pocketed the money.

"I swapped him with Reggie Jones for two black puppies."

SIDELIGHTS ON THE LAST 'SUTTEE'

(Continued From Page 8)

diately surrounding the victim, who, as I was given to understand, was gradually divesting herself of her ornaments (I forgot to say that the poor creature was richly attired and laden with a profusion of golden rings, bracelets, chains, and other jewellery). These, as she removed them, she distributed, I believe, among her immediate friends and kinswomen.

"And now to your question," said Mr. Dalzell. "You ask what good these poor wretches hope to derive from their self-murder. If Haldhar had answered you, he would have said that they confidently expect, by their voluntary sacrifice to purify their dead husbands from all guilt contracted in life, and secure their future happiness. So you see, the best feelings of the compassionate heart of woman are enlisted in favour of this act of suttee."

Hector: And they believe this? Mr. Dalzell: I presume they do. There are others, nearer home to us, of whom it may be said that they are given over to strong delusions, to believe a lie. But their belief does not stop here. They hope by this act to entitle themselves to long ages of conjugal happiness in another world, before recommencing the series of transmigrations to which they are destined in this.

Hector (doubtfully). But a faith so unsubstantial—

Mr. Dalzell. Requires some tangible inducement for its exercise, you would say. True; and these are supplied by the certainty of disgrace, contempt, and poverty for the remainder of their mortal life, should the miserable beings shrink from the dreadful ordeal. This poor young widow, for instance, were she to refuse the Suttee, would ever afterwards be an object of detestation to every Hindoo. Her husband's relatives would persecute her, because her refusal would fix an indelible stain on him and them; her own would probably thrust her from their homes; her means of subsistence would be taken away; and she would never marry again: even a

pariah would disdain such a degrading union.

Hector. These are powerful inducements and terrors; but the love of life is strong.

Mr. Dalzell (replying to my thoughts rather than to my words). True. Compulsion is used in many instances, I believe. It is remarkable, however, that the Shastras nowhere enjoin this practice; they only recommend it, and that, as I understand, in rather grudging terms. But the deed of cruelty is drawing near to its fearful climax now. See!

The procession had in fact ceased, and, as I afterwards understood, various ceremonial acts had been undergone by the poor child-widow. I need not, however, refer to those which I did not witness, for every moment from this time, increased the painful intensity of the scene.

First, then, a silence as of deep suspense, seemed suddenly to have fallen on the congregated multitude, and not only hushed every tongue but almost suspended every breath, while all eyes were fixed upon the gloomy pile. It was but for a few moments, and then a shout, like nothing that had ever before assailed my ears, went up to heaven, as the young victim ascended to the resting-place of her husband.

The "Suttee" with a firm step trod the yielding platform; and as, for a moment or two, she stood out alone in bold relief, with only the bright sky for a background, another shout arose. It did not move her, however; I question, indeed, if she heard it. Like an automaton she was playing out her part in his death drama, and she did not even raise her eyes.

Another moment, and her executioners had joined her. They were two Brahmin priests; and she was passive in their hands. By their directions she laid quietly down by the side of her dead husband; then the living and the dead were bound together with cords; and while thus helpless as well as unresisting, wood and large bamboos were heaped upon the vic-

tim. This caused anxiety to all my friends. The doctor administered one injection of morphia to me and I fell asleep. My friends felt worried as to who would look after me in the night. Finally they sent one servant to sleep in my room and the key of my own room and those of Sardar Harihar Singh and Shyama Babu's rooms were made over to the warder on duty, instead of being returned to the office so that they could be available in case any emergency. Night passed and there was no improvement in my condition. I suffered from blood dysentery and perspired heavily and it seemed the drama of my life was coming to a close. The same evening I was taken to hospital where Sardar Harihar Singh remained all the night by my side like an affectionate brother. The next day two girls from an educated family took upon themselves the responsibility of looking after me. The nursing which I received at the hands of these small girls shall ever remain fresh in my mind. In the same way I cannot forget the European lady who kept her-

Another minute, and the Brahmins had disappeared; another, of awful suspense, and then a thin spiral wreath of light smoke ascended from the foot of the pyre; then a little blaze gradually increasing and ascending higher and higher and higher—creeping, gliding, stealing, leaping, onward and onward, on its murderous mission; then a thicker cloud of blacker smoke, overhanging the fearful couch; then a crackling of burning wood, and the roaring of fierce flames; then the discordant noise of tom-toms and harsh musical instruments, with shouts more loud, and prolonged and demoniacal than those which had before exercised the lungs of the exulting crowd.

In the middle of all this, and above, all, rose a shriek so piercing and rend-

ing, so fearful in its import, so full of anguish, that even now when I recall it to mind, my pulse quickens and my eye moistens. It needed no telling whence that shriek arose; the flames had gathered round the poor Suttee, and their tortures had roused her slumbering faculties. I waited to hear, to witness no more. The spell which had bound me to the spot was broken by that fearful cry. I turned and fled, while yet it was ringing in my ears. I know not how I disentangled myself from the throng; nor have I a clear recollection of any subsequent event of that miserable day, until I found myself again in the cabin of our budgerow, gently stemming the stream as its broad sail filled out with the evening breeze, while on all around and on either bank of the river, rested the spirit of beauty and repose."

PILGRIMAGE TO PRISON

(Continued From Page 6)

self sitting constantly besides my bed on an easy chair and who, after I had recovered, remarked that when she would go back to her country Yugoslavia she would speak to her people how she had the good fortune of nursing a Premier of an Indian province. Nor is it possible to forget the CID officer who came into my room just to find out whether I was actually ill or it was a ruse for obtaining my release from jail.

By this time I came to know that the civil surgeon had moved the Government for my release. So long as the release orders did not come Sardar Harihar Singh remained with me in the hospital. After my release he was sent back to jail. When he was leaving me I could not control myself. I wept for long time clasping his hands.

Thus ended my prison days which came in the wake of the great August Revolution. God alone can say whether this has been my last journey to jail or there is another jail going in the future.



Talking of Books—

POEMS OF BEAUTY

THE FAR ASCENT (Poems) by V. N. Bhushan. Padma Publication, Ltd., Bombay, pages 54, Rs. 3, May 1948.

Here's another sumptuously-produced volume of sensitive, delicate poems on life's phenomenon by that charming poet, Prof. V. N. Bhushan. Although the idea of the title is taken from William Watson's lines, "To ascend far Lost in a storm of light," it seems too derivative to be happy; it is reminiscent of Auden's, "The Ascent of F 6".

What strikes this reviewer the most in these poems is the poet's undying faith in the potency and grand continuity of life, that great, noble adventure. Speaking of the "Sweet Reward", that must accrue to every honest pilgrim sooner or later, the poet sings in tones of deep conviction:

"Let aspirations remain unfulfilled,
and love unrequited be,
Let Destiny perpetuate her wrongs,
and life unilluminated be;
Still, through the enveloping darkness
we shall journey on
Holding dear the golden harvest of
our inmost life."

Prof. Bhushan has captured the grand consuming passion of twin hearts in holy love, which also demands the supreme sacrifice, in these admirable lines in his poem entitled, "The Tryst":

"Ideal perfect—immolation
complete—
The lovers evaporate in each
other's arms—
Ah, happy the flame and the
moth that in one tryst
Realise the dream for which
millions yearn!"

Occasionally, however, there are weak, prosaic lines, such as the following (p. 10):

"The deep golden blush
Of the sanguine sunrise afar
Will impart to your existence
A meaning new and rich!
To Life you will be dear
And to Death a stranger;
A repository of divine hush—

Most men regard it a matter of shame if their eyes are filled with tears at a cinema show. But let us see if anything can be said in defence of crying.

EVERYONE IS PRONE TO CRY

The greatest men of the world have given way to crying at some time or another. Mahatma Gandhi, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Stalin and Mr. Churchill are no exceptions to the rule.

When Mahatma Gandhi saw Lord Lindlithgow at the beginning of the war, he was visibly moved at the plight of the Allies. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose felt excessive emotion when taking the pledge of the Azad Hind Fauj. President Roosevelt is reported to have cried profusely when thinking of the improper conduct of his sons. General McArthur, well-known for his strong heart, had tears in his eyes when he entered the Philippines, which was wrecked through bombing.

CRYING LIGHTENS THE HEART

Vent is given to emotions through crying and thus the heart becomes light. Women who cry in order to give way to their anger need not be ashamed of what they are doing. There is nothing wrong if men also cry to relieve their heart.

R. T. C. Of Asiatic Nations

ASIAN RELATIONS. Published by Asian Relations Organisation, New Delhi, Price Rs. 15.

The Inter-Asian Conference that was convoked at New Delhi last year was in every way a remarkable gathering. No doubt the novelty of the idea and the exhilaration consequent on the new discovery of the need for pan-Asiatic understanding and the joyous consciousness that at long last we were nearing the end of the long night of Asiatic contraction prevented much of that preliminary spade work so essential to constructive work; so that the value of the conference was mostly on the spectacular side. Even so its proceedings attracted much attention, mixed a good deal with a degree of suspicion as to what these suppressed but emergent peoples might not do. Of old when the Cardinals met together an old Pope was heard to remark that who so meets conspires. Nothing like that of course happened at Delhi; nothing like that indeed could happen seeing how Asian peoples have so long been kept apart from each other by the Imperialistic powers that had such a stranglehold over them.

All that the Delhi Conference which was intended to introduce the leading personalities of one country to another achieved was to create a forum for the free exchange of ideas and for closer personal knowledge of each other among the leading personalities. The voice of the charmer leading to eventual destruction was of course there suggesting that India should place herself at the head of the Asian peoples. Notwithstanding the presence of the Mahatma and the universal homage he received, Indian leaders did not fall into the trap. The more

You will enjoy inner calm!"

The book is dedicated to our brilliant Agent-General to Hyderabad, Mr. K. M. Munshi, the great writer, politician and philosopher, and his equally gifted wife, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

—CRITICUS—

modest functions of the Conference were a disappointment to those who saw here an opportunity of fanning national rivalries and suspicions. Do we not hear even today suggestions that India is set on an imperialism of her own? The days that are to come will be the witnesses of this wisdom.

Regards the Delhi Conference itself, this volume brings together the stimulating and interesting round table discussions, into which the conference for convenience split itself. National movements for Freedom, Racial problems and inter-Asian migration, transition from colonial to national economy, status of women and women's movements; plenty of cloudy stuff no doubt was spoken, but they were all on the right exploratory track. Many of these are questions on which only men in authority, with the access to information that authority alone gives, can usefully enlighten us. It was good that ideas could be exchanged on these matters on other than governmental level. And these records testify that the ideas were of an elevating and inspiring character.

Cultural problems were sure enough not to be missed in a gathering of this kind. What culture patterns will emerge in Asia of course lies in the womb of a future still dark and somewhat distant. At the present, freedom, economic and political, seems to be the one pressing desiderata; too much or too frequent woolly talk on culture can only muddy the waters, and may lead us all astray. It already threatens to do even amongst us; for culture has its sectaries and its fanatics. These are ideas suggested by going through this volume, which for all its excellence and usefulness is priced too high for the common man. For pre-eminently this is a volume that must be in the hands of the common man. For it provides some sort of a table of contents for the great Asian problems of the present and the immediate future.

I note that paper scarcity has not

BUSINESS AND CAPITAL GAINS

BUSINESS PROFITS TAX & CAPITAL GAINS TAX, By Ramniklal K. Dalal, B. Com., F. S. A. A. R. A. (N. M. Trapathi Ltd. Rs. 10/-)

The long-felt want of a lucid comprehensive exposition of the new taxes on Business Profits and Capital Gains has now been very ably filled by Mr. Ramniklal Dalal. There can be little doubt that Mr. Dalal's book affords a very lucid commentary available on the intricate subject. Useful alike to the tax-prayer and his advisers, the book is likely to meet with a very wide response.

There is hardly an important proposition of law which is not simplified and made thoroughly comprehensible by numerous illustrations. The author seems to have concentrated on the solution of the difficulties which must arise from the accounting viewpoint in the actual computation of profits and gains. He has succeeded in his avowed object of enabling the lay tax-payer to understand and appreciate the nature of the burden, the way it is measured and computed, the many reliefs he is entitled at law to claim, and how he should set about intelligently tackling his own tax problems.

Among the very interesting chapters in the book is the one dealing with the question whether the Capital Gains Tax is ultra vires. It is surprising that this point has not yet been agitated in any court in India. The relevant Statutes and Forms are also appended to the book. In his Foreword, Sir Jameshedji B. Kanga bears testimony to the author's "lucid neat style, without legal verbiage" and to the "clear, compact and adequate" exposition of the law.

prevented the printing in full of the names of all the Indian delegates as well. The absence illuminating maps and statistics, perhaps difficult to get at, is symptomatic of the lee-way our peoples have yet to make. But the sod has been turned for the seed and the plant of the future.

S. P. THIAGA RAJAN.



WHAT DOES SCIENCE SAY?

Scientists have attempted to find out the minimum amount of crying necessary to keep the balance of one's emotions. An American Doctor has estimated that a man must cry at least once in six months in order to relieve his emotions. As regards women, there is no harm if they cry once or twice a week according to their nature. Children under fifteen years of age may cry about once a month.

THE SCIENCE OF CRYING

It appears we shall begin to develop the science of crying which will include why to cry, how to cry, when to cry and where to cry. Perhaps colleges and laboratories will be established for the development of this science. Society will be grateful to those who make a start.

THE FOOLISH FRIENDS

Once upon a time there lived two farmers named Hari and Ganpat. Each of them had a cow. Each cow had a calf. Both the calves were alike.

One day as the calves and their mothers were grazing in the field, a tiger came and carried away one of the calves. The calf which remained was Ganpat's.

The two farmers did not know whose calf was killed, so they began to fight for the calf which was alive. Each of them thought the calf which was alive was his.

THE WISE JUDGE

Then they went to the Judge for justice. The Judge asked them to go to the river which was nearby with the alive calf and the cows.

There were many fishermen fishing

in the river. The Judge asked one of the fishermen to take the calf in the tank. When the calf's mother saw her child going away, she jumped into the tank, and tried to bring her child back by mooing.

The Judge asked, "Whose cow is in the water?"

Ganpat replied, "That is my cow."

"Then," the Judge said, "this calf is yours."

So Ganpat took the calf home.

WHAT AM I?

I am a word of five letters. My first and fourth are in 'biscuit' but not in 'bread'. My second is in 'never' but not in 'ever'. My third is in 'death' but not in 'life'. My fifth is the first letter of the English alphabet.

Were you able to find out? Well, it is INDIA!

THROW THEM OUT

Dear Dada,—writes a Sister.—You do not know how worried I feel: Could you give me some solace?

We should make it a habit to throw small worries out of our minds. They are like gnat-bites. If we let them alone, they will not harm us, but if we scratch them, they may become poisonous. It is wise not to worry about small troubles. No person, after all, can be free from them!

BALKAN-JI-BARI

About the last Sunday's annual Children's Day Celebration of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari, next week, Sunday before last Khar Balkan-Ji-Bari celebrated the Nariman Day. Shri Narayanbhai Upadhyaya related stories from Veer Nariman's life, and the children passed a resolution on his sad passing away and prayed to the Almighty to let his soul ever remain in Peace!

Everyone is most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-Ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will be pleased to hear from you always!

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving,
Dada



Some children (left) and Workers (right) of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-Ji-Bari—The last but one on the extreme right is its General Secretary, Shri Rasik F. Shah.

Let us talk
it over—

LOOKING at the two women's meetings held during the first fortnight of this month I couldn't but wonder if women of Bombay were suffering from acute inertia after the burst of activity displayed in the first year of freedom!

The meeting held at Jinnah Hall to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti was the dulllest I have ever attended. A huge bust of Gandhiji, bare of any flowers, and an equally huge but dilapidated looking 'Charka' on the platform made the least inspiring sight on an occasion like the Jayanti celebration. Besides, the music provided (which was probably an after-thought for killing the time intervening between the announced time of the meeting and the actual hour when it was started!) could have been brighter if only those responsible persons had cared to request one of the well-known women singers in the city to grace the occasion. If liberated India is to be a homogenous unit politicians or patriots, singers or saints should come together at least on some occasions!

There then was yet another aspect from which the meeting proved a disappointing affair. For, immediately after stepping in one could see that it was purely a Maharashtrian congregation. Its Gujarati counterpart was of course meeting at Madhav Bag at the same time and for the same purpose. Really one cannot but ask whose master brain was behind the planning? This communal manifestation could certainly have been avoided on a day meant to honour the memory of a person whose life was devoted and in the end sacrificed for its abolition.

And lest I appear a malcontent let me say something about day's highlight—Mr. S. K. Patil's address—which again, I am afraid, was focussed on the wrong spot! While asking women who, he observed owed their freedom to Gandhiji's new technique of political struggle, to work for the betterment of the nation, he over-worked the idea of Gandhiji being an 'avatar'—a thing which our departed leader abored most. Because that is the surest way of nullifying his life-work which he wanted everyone of us to help in howsoever a minute degree. Of course, the B.P.C.C. Chief gave a good account of himself as an erudite scholar of the ancient epics of India. And I am sure, most of the women must have been thankful to him for getting their ABC of the Mahabharata and Ramayana.

The other meeting which I thought would be a grand show sprang upon me a greater surprise!

Aren't we women supposed to have a great glamour for the military uniform, with its smart cut, polished buttons and stars and the multi-coloured ribbons? Imagine my amazement when I found hardly a dozen Women's Associations represented at a meeting called for devising ways and means of organising amenities for our troops engaged on the Kashmir front!

Does this mean that women are so utterly disinterested about the welfare of our armed forces? The old days are past when the army could not be called a people's army. Now we must shed this apathy and do whatever we can to bring a little cheer and comfort to the brave lads who are fighting the raiders in a difficult terrain and under severe weather conditions.

When the women's organizations met it was already a month that Premier Kher had appealed to them to help in arranging amenities for troops. It was therefore distressing to see that all present were not happy over a proposal suggesting that the Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Committee, which already exists, should take on the work with the different women's associations co-operating in the effort. But there was some reason for it and those in charge of the Red Cross should ponder over the matter. For, as some women pointed out at the meeting, the activities of the Red Cross are not known to most members of women's organisations nor do they know the persons guiding the Red Cross Society's work.

This gulf between the mass of the people and the Society was inevitable in old days when its workers were mostly Europeans and wives of high officials. This has got to change now and the responsible persons should avail of every opportunity to fraternise with other organisations doing social work. This fraternization should not be limited to occasions like the Flag Day. Would that it were in evidence during the Gandhi Jayanti Celebration too! But there's

Plea For League Of Religions

The need for a World Religion is greater and more urgent in the present crisis-ridden world than even the need for a federation of States. The good offices that are sought to be done by the United Nations will be of no avail, if a League of Religions is not ushered into existence.

Most of the evils brought about by the race-rivalries, economic competition and armament disputes will vanish, if the nations of the world recognise the truth that human nature and needs are fundamentally the same every where, and that in the eyes of God, there is no difference between man and man. All attempts that are made the world over at the achievement of international amity and peace prove, more often than not, to be failures, because they are not inspired by the true friendship and love which can be had only from an understanding of the universal principles of religion. If the longing for peace were to materialise into a fact, if nations were to dwell as members of the one family of God, there must be the recognition that all creatures on earth are different manifestations of the divine principle which is the source and solace of the universe. Unity and peace can be lasting only if they be based on religion. It is saints and sages, not statesmen and strategists, that can abolish the differences that obtain today between nation and nation.

Same Truth In Different Garbs

The misrepresentation of religion by interested persons has contributed not

white milk, all the different paths lead to the same goal. The Koran also makes it clear that teachers are sent to different races not to preach different truth, but to teach the same truth in different tongues. The Saints and Prophets of the world, who teach that Reality which is unconditioned by time, space and causation is the basic principle of the universe, constitute one tribe. It is the lesser minds that create divisions and distinctions.

Spirit In Man

The more a religion is made mechanical and formal, the more does it become provincial and fail to serve its purpose. The more a religion appeals to the spirit in man, the greater does the range of its appeal become. Though it appears to be a Paradox, it is in reality a supreme truth that in individualising religion we are at the same time universalising it. Religion is something inward and personal. It is the inner evolution of the soul. Rituals and rites are helpful only in so far as they contribute to spiritual development. But when they turn to be hindrance rather than help, the spirit of religion is strangled, and what we have is bigoted ceremonialism instead of benign religion. Too much of institutionalism is inimical to the progress of a religious man. Conventional morality and conformity to set rules cannot make a man moral religious. True religion is incom-



For the first time Korea has a woman minister with cabinet rank. Miss Louisa Yini, Minister for Commerce and Industry is seen here with her other colleagues.

a little to discord and disharmony among men. Narrow minds distinguish in order to divide, but those who are in quest of truth divide in order to distinguish. The very purpose of religion would be defeated if it served to divide man from man. The corresponding Hindu word "Dharma" comes from "dhrī" which means to "hold" or "bind together." Islam signifies peace, which is the quintessence of religion. It is the function of religion to unite and not to divide, to spread peace and goodwill and not distrust and discord.

Definitions of religion there are many, according to the different standpoints from which religion is approached. There are intellectualistic, affectivistic and voluntaristic definitions of religion. But they are all partial views. A true conception of religion can be had from the Messiahs and Masters of the world. Religion is the whole of life and not a part thereof. "Religion is the manifestation of the Divinity already in man", said Swami Vivekananda. For Jesus who proclaimed that it shall not profit a man if he gains the whole world and lose his own soul, it is the self, coming into its own that constitutes religion.

The purport of the philosophy of the Upanishads is that the individual self is non-different from the Brahman. Muhammad declared the "Kalema" (word) that none other than "IT", the supreme Self, is God. Thus the unitive experience which is common to all the prophets is the essence of religion.

True religion is universalistic in its outlook and appeal. Universalism is the core and cream of religion. All the seers of the world have taught the same principles, though in different garbs. Just as cows which are varied in their hues yield the same

still time and the Red Cross members should take the cue in the interest of the organization which has been doing humanitarian work for so many years.

—Leela

versalism. A revelant study of comparative religion and co-relation of the fundamental truths of all faiths will make them fit soldiers to fight against all superstitions and dogmas which are the enemies of peace and goodwill. Caught in the narrow groove of some cult, the majority of men are ignorant, like the proverbial "frogs in the well", of the vastness, depth and splendour of the ocean that is religion. The youth should wake up from the slumber of ages, leave off the beaten track of blind tradition and march as the standard bearers of Truth. They must realise that "religions" in the plural are appearances and forms and that "religion" in the singular is reality content. The formation of study-circles under the guidance of scholars, who are not only skilled in the love of the various faiths, but are also pure in conduct and unprejudiced in thought, will serve as a valuable aid to the youth and prepare them for the work of regeneration by giving them the proper education in religion.

Equipped with the necessary knowledge of true religion, the youth should undertake to instruct the masses. They should purge society of all its misconceptions about religion. Most of the troubles under which we labour are of our own making. After raising dust we complain that we cannot see. Quite contrary to the express declarations of the great Prophets of the world, we hold religions to be mutually conflicting. But the mission of youth should be to lift the veils and let in light. Intense propaganda through the Press, the platform and the pulpit, convoking parliaments where people representing different races and cultures could come together and exchange thought, convincing the intelligentsia of the world of the great importance of the movement for disseminating right knowledge about religion, the inauguration of a League of Religions with well-organised branches all over the world—these may be some of the ways by which the youth can make the concept of a universal religion to take seat in the hearts of men.

Appeal To Youth

If many of the youths are sick of religion today, it is not because religion in itself is baneful to the progress of the individual and of the race, but because religions as preached and practised at present do not carry the spirit of God. That all men should live in concord and reach "summum bonum" of life is the one purpose of religion, and if their cult or creed run counter to this object, it cannot be called religion, but only the reverse thereof.

All the inhabitants of this earth, and especially the youth, should realise that the various religions are as "pearls on a shining stand." Instead of living with the hope of seeing the day when there would be no religion in the world, if the youth understand that religion is something that is in-born, innate, impossible to sunder from man, recognise the fundamental oneness of religion and work with heart and soul for dispelling ignorance about faith, the day will not be distant when the world will become a veritable paradise of men and women living in harmony and peace, realising the unity underlying the diverse faiths and beholding the splendid sight of the many coloured lights blending into one supreme radiance.

Furniture Care

Among the few things which help to brighten up the home is a new piece of furniture, with its fresh polish and shining surface. But alas! this brightness is so short-lived, for, every time the servant appears to take instructions from you he must keep his greasy or wet hands on the table or the chair. Then there are the kids who cannot resist the temptation of drawing something on the glossy surface with a nail not to mention accidents like toppling over a whole tea tray!

Removing White Stains

Dip a piece of flannel in turpentine and rub over the stained portion or you may use kerosene. Then give the second rub with the flannel dipped in alcohol but do this year quickly and finish with applying a little bit of oil. That will restore a glossy appearance. For removing finger-prints use either kerosene oil or sweet oil.

Treating Mahogany

To remove stains on mahogany wood use oxalic acid diluted in plain water and then rub the stained portion with a clean piece of cork.

To remove ordinary wax stains, clean the piece of furniture with a piece of cloth dipped in warm water and dry up quickly.

Splendour That Is Religion

The work before the youth is indeed great: but the very greatness of the task ought to inspire them to unstinted action, to put forth an effort which knows no exhaustion, an endeavour which stops at nothing short of the end, Self-preparation ought to precede the education of the world. The youth all over the world, especially under-graduates and graduates of the universities, ought to train themselves to think in terms of uni-

SHERLOCK HOLMES SAVES AN INDIAN FROM THE GALLOWS!

(Continued From Page 4) road having been completely exhausted, the Station officer with his constable came to the village and spent the night in the zemindar's chaupal (chhaoni). What he did the next day was the crux of the matter. According to his evidence which the Trial Judge accepted he was rather leisurely in his movements and did not display any particular keenness about his investigation. He sent for Shiva Mangal Singh, but Shiva Mangal was not to be found in the village. The Police officer discussed the case in a desultory fashion with the villagers, but when he was about to proceed to the scene of occurrence some village people asked him to tarry a little. Shiva Mangal Singh, they said, had just arrived and might, they thought, he made to talk.

A Confession

A little later, these villagers produced Shiva Mangal before the Police officer and Shiva Mangal made a clean breast of it. He had, he confessed, murdered Ram Narain, buried the bundle of cloth in his field and thrown Ram Narain's dead body in a rather out-of-the-way well in the jungle, 2½ miles away. He indicated the well precisely, and the Police officer with a party of villagers forthwith went to that well, but Shiva Mangal was not in this party. He was left behind. The Police officer said he had only one constable with him and he thought: it would be risky to take Shiva Mangal along with him to the well. He might run away. So the Police Inspector thought it prudent to leave Shiva Mangal behind in the village safely locked up in the zamindar's house with the constable to mount guard over him.

The well was dragged, and poor Ram Narain's body came out of it. The Police officer and party returned to the village. Shiva Mangal Singh was further questioned, and pointed out the chassis of the cart and its wheels hidden separately—the cart close to his house and the wheels at a distance in a field—under hay stacks and standing 'arhar' crops.

This story of the Police Inspector was fully corroborated by several villagers who seemingly bore no personal malice or ill-will against Shiva Mangal. These villagers also deposed to the confession which Shiva Mangal had made to them before they took him to the Inspector. There was, however, no eye-witness of the crime. The case rested entirely upon the confession of Shiva Mangal and the discovery of the corpse and the cart made on his information. If this evidence was reliable—and the Trial Judge accepted it in toto—there was an end of the case, and Shiva Mangal must hang. He was ordered to be hanged and he appealed to the High Court.

When I read the depositions, they seemed watertight. The witnesses appeared to be decent individuals with apparently no motive to put a noose round the neck of Shiva Mangal Singh. But this in India is not a decisive factor in considering and weighing oral testimony. It is sometimes difficult to fathom the reasons or the motives which lead a man to give false evidence in a law court in India. Often it is only a desire to keep on the safe side of the Police Station or to curry favour with the Station officer. Not seldom have I, when pushed into a corner by a Judge, said that I refused to answer the question as to why a particular witness was telling lies. That was a burden, I used to say, impossible for me to discharge. As was judicially observed 400 years ago, 'Devil himself is not able to read the thought of man.'

In this particular case nothing could be said against the witnesses, but I was nevertheless much struck by a rather extraordinary feature: the Inspector had not taken Shiva Mangal Singh with him when he had gone to discover the corpse in the well. Whenever any incriminating discovery is alleged to be made by the police on information given by the accused, almost invariably the accused is or is made to be present at the time of the discovery itself. In fact it is he who suggests on the spot how the discovery should be effected.

A Point Left Off

The story that Shiva Mangal Singh was left behind because of the danger of his escaping from police custody seemed to me incredible as well as highly suggestive. Could it not be that the discovery of the dead body in the well was due to something else? But if Shiva Mangal Singh had not informed the police, then how did the police come to know of it. That was the question because undoubtedly the well was very much out of the way and at a great distance in a jungle, and no

investigating officer could possibly think of making a search in it without some definite information or other adequate reason.

Here one particular document to which no one in the trial court had paid the slightest attention appeared to me to be of crucial importance and indeed solvent of the whole mystery. This was a site plan made by the Police Inspector in the course and as a part of his investigation. This site plan indicated clearly all the points to which I have already referred but towards the north the map told a revealing story.

Wheel tracks were shown clearly towards the north for a little distance and then came the big 50-75 yards long patch of dry hard ground with no marks thereon, and then came softer ground and the tracks began again, went a long distance and then suddenly turned towards the right and led straight to the well. I thought the plan to be extremely significant and it at once struck me that it was not Shiva Mangal Singh which had led the Police Inspector to the well; the wheel tracks had done the trick, they were the real informers and the pointers. The discovery had merely been fathered upon poor Shiva Mangal Singh by Police ingenuity.

Holmes To The Rescue

I pictured to myself what Sherlock Holmes would have done had he been in charge of the investigation. He would definitely, while the scent was strong have pursued it like a hound. He would not have dawdled away the whole morning in the village, as the Police Inspector said he had done, but would have risen early and gone straight to the spot again. If necessary, he would have again exhausted the southern end and if he found that it was clearly a dead end, then he would have said to himself, 'Carts do not evaporate into thin air,' and 'if this cart has not gone south and as east and west were wholly out of the question, it must have gone north,' so let me go north again. He would have therefore taken himself to the northern direction again and striking the patch of hard ground he would have continued onwards and then found to his great joy the tracks again leading him straight to the well.

And I said to myself that I had no business to suppose that Police Inspector had not been as clever and as diligent as Sherlock Holmes. Very likely he had done exactly what Sherlock Holmes would have done, and his present evidence was a mere concoction to implicate Shiva Mangal Singh. He had discovered the corpse and then he thought to himself that as the bundle of cloth was found buried in a field belonging to Shiva Mangal Singh, he must be the real culprit or, at any rate, the individual on whom the guilt should be fastened. The subsequent alleged discovery of the chassis of the cart and its wheels separately on the pointing out of Shiva Mangal Singh was really not a very crucial circumstance. If the Police Inspector was capable of planting the discovery of the corpse on to Shiva Mangal Singh, he could easily concoct a similar tale about the discovery of the cart and the wheels. The dead body, thus, became a very living factor so far as Shiva Mangal's life was concerned. Whether he was to follow it himself prematurely to the cremation ground depended entirely upon how and at whose instance it had been discovered. The case considered from this point of view became absurdly simple indeed, and I made up my mind to put it that way in court. There was really no other way at all because as I have said, the evidence was, on the face of it, very full and coherent, and completely above suspicion.

SCENE IN COURT

The hearing will ever remain memorable to me. In the Allahabad High Court a condemned prisoner, if he so wishes and applies in time, has a right to be present at the hearing of his appeal. The poor fellow very rarely takes any intelligent part in it. These prisoners often come because they get an opportunity of breathing fresh air out of their condemned cells, and of meeting their relations in court. They are brought in bars and fetters heavily guarded and are generally made to sit in the court corridor. The case was listed for hearing before two senior learned Judges of great experience in criminal law—one a member of the Indian Civil Service, Sir James Allsop and the other a member of the Provincial Civil Service, Mr. Ganza Nath.

As I entered the court room I noticed Shiva Mangal Singh crouching outside the door in the corridor. It was a

pinched drawn haggard face; he bowed when he saw me and I nodded but we did not converse. It was no use. I had nothing to ask. The case was first on the list and the hearing began at 10-30 a.m. and never in the whole of my 40 years' professional experience has there been such a startling, indeed sensational end to any case. I stated the facts of the case in brief outline, put my point before the court and to make my argument a little more impressive, I asked permission to go up to the dais to lay the site plan before the learned Judges in its proper perspective.

The Verdict

The result was astonishing. I do not think I took more than 40 minutes, probably less, but the shot went home. The case had taken 8 days in the lower court to try. The evidence was lengthy and even the printed record was a bulky one, and the judgment was long and elaborate. But, believe it or not, not a word of the evidence was read, nor of the judgment. I think one learned Judge knew nothing of the case before he heard it in Court, the other learned Judge may possibly have read the judgment beforehand. But within 45 minutes there was practically an end of the case. Mr. Mohamed Ismail (He subsequently was for many years much respected Judge of the Allahabad High Court and is now the High Commissioner for Pakistan at New Delhi), was the Government Advocate.

Sir James Allsop soon turned to him 'Well, what do you say to all this. Mr. Government Advocate. I suppose the facts are as stated by Dr. Katju. What have you to say?'

Mr. Ismail, himself a very experienced advocate at the criminal bar, had really not much to say. He mentioned the oral evidence about Shiva Mangal Singh's confessing to his co-villagers, but Sir James Allsop would have none

of it. He said it would be much too risky to uphold the conviction on the basis of an alleged oral confession. The cart tracks were really decisive of the case.

Within an hour Sir James Allsop began dictating his judgment to the judgment writer. I was then called away to another court, and as I was coming out of the court, Shiva Mangal Singh saw me, and as I thought he suspected that I was going away in the midst of the case leaving him in the lurch, I just said to him: 'Tum chhoot geya' (You are acquitted), but he would not believe his ears and with staring eyes began shouting 'Hum chhoot geya', 'Ham chhoot geya' in wholly incredulous tones.

It was a pitiful sight but I could not stay. So I said once again 'Tumhara apil manzur hua; tum chhoot geya' (Your appeal has been allowed, you have been acquitted), and then hurried away to argue another case elsewhere.

I have not seen Shiva Mangal Singh since that day. I do not know whether he is dead or alive, but to my dying day I shall not forget that face with the frightened look and the bulging eyes shouting, 'Ham chhoot geya', 'Ham chhoot geya' in incredulous tones. Goodness knows whether the man was guilty or not. I do not. It is Sherlock Holmes that saved him.

Tompkins was passing the offertory bag in church when a woman hurried in. She walked quickly down the aisle, stopped by Tompkins, dropped a penny in the bag and moved to a seat.

The bag-bearer was at the last pew when the woman came hustling back. She snatched a penny from the bag, and was passing out of the church door when Tompkins grabbed her arm.

"I say," he muttered, "why do you come in here drop a coin in the bag, then take it out again and leave?" "I'm in the wrong church", she said.

MURDER IN THE THEATRE ROYAL

(Continued from page 27)

The police doctor smiled. "Only that she's dead, which you know, and she has been dead an hour or two." "Nothing nearer than that?" "Afraid not."

Marris pondered for a while and then went back to the dressing room where he watched the others preparing to take the body of Mona Elenta away. At that moment the overture started up in the theatre and the noise in the room became almost deafening.

"I think I'll go out front," he told Jones at last, and the manager took him round and found him a seat in a stage box. Marris watched carefully the whole of the second house, and smiled grimly when Jones announced that "owing to indisposition Miss Mona Elenta will be unable to appear."

He hurried back-stage before the Five Whirlers had finished their act, and asked Jones to keep all the performers and orchestra in the theatre when the audience had left. Then he sat down to wait.

As soon as the theatre had cleared he gave his instructions. "I want the orchestra to play the music for Mr. Shawcross's act," he said, "and I want Mr. Shawcross to go through his act again."

"What ever for?" Shawcross asked. "I want you to do your act just as you would if an audience were in the theatre. And when you come to that part where you go to the back of the stage and bend down with your back to the audience, to adjust that wig for your impersonation of Harry Lauder I want you to shout: 'By God, Mona, you're not going to do that to me. If I can't have you no one else is going to. And I want you to shout it in Mr. Darnley's voice'."

Shawcross went as white as a sheet. "What are you getting at?" "I'm just trying to find if it could be possible for us to hear you in this room: indeed, in the corridor outside I want to prove that you in fact killed your wife. Shawcross, just before you went on the stage, told Wellsov to fix that light so that he would be outside Mona's dressing-room and then when the orchestra was playing its loudest, shouted out those words in Darnley's voice."

Shawcross suddenly smugged his shoulders. "All right, you win. Yes, I killed her. She was rotten right

through." He paused. "But I would like to know how you spotted it?"

"When you were doing your turn in the second act I was in a stage box, and when you were adjusting your wig you turned and obviously shouted something to one of the stagehands in the wings. I could not hear a word, and I saw that even he did not catch what you wanted because the orchestra was enjoying itself so very much at the time. But I reckoned that just a moderate shout would penetrate this thin wall and be heard in the corridor outside if a man put his mouth right up against the plaster. And apparently I was right. I think we'd better get along to the station where you can make your statement, if you want to make one. Shall we be going?"

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ON 'MENIALS'—

(Continued From Page 2)

hamper, a kindly enough woman exclaimed in dismay. The poor creature, oblivious of his own plight, thinking only that perhaps the sight of blood was distasteful to memsahib, meekly raised a corner of his filthy巾 to wipe away the offending stream. The lady, a positive purist in matters of hygiene, extended a shocked hand to snatch away the grimy cloth from the wound, but again the poor fellow misunderstood. Taking the lady's gesture for an intended blow (as a punishment for his lack of breeding in allowing his blood to stain her floor) he crouched back meekly shedding his bleeding face with his arm. Happily the episode ended in the wound being doctored by the kindly lady—but all too rare are such endings, as both experience and the attitude of that particular crowd have taught me.

Perhaps it is quite futile to enumerate such cases, and I may be asked why I trouble to do so since little scenes such as I have described are the general rule in millions of lives. My reason is that there is no number, however vast that is not made up of little units—and while so many of us are incapable of grasping very big things or ideas we are all quite able to understand little ones. By studying the little drops of woe that immediately surround us, we may hope to arrive at an understanding of the awful ocean of which they are a part—and the time has surely come when such studies can be of no longer.

SPORTS JOTTINGS

From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

West Indies Cricketers' debut. Made best of ordeal. Hard job for University skipper. In Vithal's footsteps. Yeshwant's bright example. Umrigar's enviable distinction. Fergusson plays havoc. Whirlwind batting by Walcott. George Headley disappoints. Minister of sport in Britain? Sport exploited in India.

The sun was exceedingly unkind to the West Indies cricketers when they made their debut at the Brabourne Stadium last week. The heat was very oppressive. It was as unpleasant to them as to our players—and even to the spectators! This engagement with the Indian Universities was to be a sort of relaxation for them, as the tourists have been out of practice for three months or so. But the heat was not conducive for the purpose. It was trying in the extreme. Instead of giving them good practice, the match provided them with an ordeal. Still they emerged out of it in fine colours. Those few thousands who paid a visit to the Stadium carried away a very good impression of them.

MADE BEST OF ORDEAL

Ordinarily one would have expected the tourists—great exponents of the game as they are reputed to be—to make mince-meat of the Varsity boys. Probably they would have done so, had they met them later on when they regained their full form. At present they are stiff to the marrow of their bones for want of practice. On the top of it the heat made them thoroughly uncomfortable.

It was no wonder therefore that they refused to extend the period of the engagement to three days from two. The loss of the toss by their skipper John Goddard, increased the difficulties of their task. Nevertheless they took it all in a sporting manner and went through the ordeal in the true spirit of the game. There lies great credit in that.

HARD JOB FOR UNIVERSITY SKIPPER

Everybody had expected that the Varsity men would offer poor opposition to their redoubtable opponents. Nobody knew the composition of their team till the day before the match. And the players themselves were unknown quantities. The Varsity selectors must

have been at sea to pick out their men. The achievements of the players placed before them for selection must have been a closed book to them for all practical purposes. The short trials given to the candidates were more or less a farce.

So it is difficult to say that the men chosen were the best available in India. The team was further handicapped for want of practice together in a match or two. It must have been a terribly hard job for Yeshwant Palwankar, the Varsity Captain, to find out the strong and weak points of each of his men at such a short notice.

IN VITHAL'S FOOTSTEPS

Palwankar deserves full marks for his excellent leadership. He seems to have inherited all the good qualities of his great uncle Vithal who led the Hindus successfully thrice in the Quadrangular in the early twenties. He exhibited unerring judgment and foresight in drawing up the batting order, in setting the field and in using the bowling stock. Like a born general he led his army through the unequal combat admirably. There was no trace of fear or nervousness about him. With quiet confidence, he carried on his duties till the end.

As a player Yeshwant does not command the polish of the vast repertoire of Vithal's strokes. Nor has he inherited the bowling wizardry of his celebrated father, Baloo. He appears to have adopted the aggressive methods of his well-known uncles, Shivram and Ganpat. Given the opportunities and encouragement, Yeshwant may turn out to be as great a Captain as Vithal was in his day.

YESHWANT'S BRIGHT EXAMPLE

Yeshwant showed an exceptional fund of grit and courage when he faced the West Indies' attack under exceedingly adverse circumstances. He was able to give his mate, Piloo Umrigar, also with the same dose of robust optimism. But Piloo is made of more sober stuff. So he preferred to plod on in his own sedate manner instead of resorting to risky fireworks. Yeshwant's 53 was an admirable example of brightening up a damp atmosphere. It encouraged his followers to take courage in both hands and fight the formidable rivals tooth and nail. It had the desired effect on Umrigar.

UMRIGAR'S ENVIABLE DISTINCTION

Despite all the flourishes of the opposing bowlers Piloo stood his ground firmly for 255 minutes and carried his bat for an invaluable 115, which included a dozen hits to the boundary. Thus he earned the enviable distinction of scoring the first century—and an unblemished one at that—against the tourists. It is highly creditable indeed on the part of the youngster.

But more praiseworthy is the fact that he braved all the vicissitudes without the least hesitation and remained unbeaten till the end. Entering the field when his side's total was 80, he saw and helped it substantially to rise to 303. As if this was not enough Umrigar bagged two wickets off his own bowling and caught two more. Verily an all-round feat deserving of high encomium.

FERGUSON PLAYS HAVOC

The bowler who caused the greatest damage was Wilfred Fergusson whose deceptive googlies kept our boys guessing all the time. He claimed half the side as his victims for 83 runs. He is sure to take a much higher toll later on when he finds his true form.

Three wickets fell to the lot of the fast bowler John Trim. But the price he paid for them or the whole was rather high. We may rest assured, however, that he will increase his destructive powers as time passes on. The other bowlers as well as the fielders may be depended upon to get into their strides ere long. As it is, the fielding of the tourists is admirable.

WHIRLWIND BATTING BY WALCOTT

Although the time left at the disposal of the tourists was rather short to eclipse the home total, they made a bold bid for it and thanks chiefly to the bold adventure of Clyde Walcott, the 22-year old giant wicket-keeper, they succeeded. With careless abandon this mighty hitter slashed our bowlers all round the wicket and twice over the ropes—and retired after



Children at Bal Shikshan Nagar, Chowpatty at play finding the differences of colours by the use of coloured toys.

collecting a fluent 109. He was too exhausted to continue his hunt for runs.

However he had earned the privilege of hitting up the first century of the tour for his side and was also responsible for carrying his side within easy reach of the Varsity total. It was one of the fastest centuries ever seen at the Stadium—he took only 98 minutes for the job—and it gave promise of more hectic things to come—a la C. K. Nayudu and H. T. Earle of Arthur Gilligan's M.C.C. team of 1926.

GEORGE HEADLEY DISAPPOINTS

Another batsman who created a good impression was Allan Rae, a left hander, who opened for the tourists. When he has settled down, we may expect him to worry our bowlers considerably.

George Headley, renowned as the Bradman of West Indies was however a disappointment to the large number of fans who had turned out particularly to see his batting. He was rather shaky at the start but never comfortable during his short stay at the wicket. Obviously he was overpowered by the atmospheric conditions. We may rest assured that with a more congenial state of affairs he will try his utmost to uphold his reputation to the best of his abilities.

MINISTER OF SPORT IN BRITAIN?

The agitation for a Minister of Sport has now taken a definite shape in Britain. A Member of Parliament will move in the House of Commons this

month that such a minister be appointed as early as possible. It is very unlikely that this motion will be accepted by the House or that the British Government will appoint such a Minister in the near future.

Nevertheless it shows that the feeling of discontent is growing among the sports-loving public everywhere that the Government should do much more for the development of sport than it is doing at present.

If this is the feeling in Britain where the Government spends lakhs of pounds every year for promotion of sport and recreation of the people, what should be our mental condition in India where the Government does precious little in this direction?

SPORT EXPLOITED IN INDIA

Sport is being exploited to the fullest by Government—by way of Entertainment Tax and Income Tax. But what does it give in return to sport? Practically nothing. Unfortunately our Ministers are blissfully ignorant about management of sport and sporting organisations in this country—or elsewhere. They look at organised sport, especially of the western type, only as a source of revenue. They do not bother about the means by which they are fostered. Are they prepared to encourage and support sportsmen with jobs? Not likely, because then their work will suffer. It may take an age to change this mental attitude among our leaders. Until then we have got to carry on as best as we can.

Life Force In Music

BY D. D. KHANNAH

Speaking at the Golden Jubilee celebration of Pandit Omkarnath last week, Mr. D. D. Khannah presenting an address said:

"It is an unique occasion when we all have assembled here to offer our hearty greetings to Pt. Omkarnath for the great services rendered by him to the sacred art of music. Panditji has devoted his whole life for the uplift of music; his knowledge of this art is superb and his love and devotion are phenomenal.

Sangeeth means Nada Brahma, which depends on "Swar". Swar is the life of all human beings in the world. Hence Swar means life. As soon as swar goes away from the body, body becomes "Nashwar" i.e., lifeless, which is called death. Swar is invisible and untouchable like God. Its existence is felt when it is heard. Vowel resting on a consonant creates Swar. For example in Hindi, Ka, Kha, Ga, Gha, etc., though sound differently, are of the same origin. This proves that Swar is Brahma, resting on Jiva i.e., life, and without swar, the existence of the world cannot be felt. This 'swar' is the root of Sangeeth, which is an art, most difficult to render coming as it does from ancient times in the form of "Nada Brahma". Holy Rishis were calling it for centuries as "Samveda Gan." Later on, Dhrupad and Khyal came into existence.

Of all the arts in the world, music is the only art, which is sublime and pure and brings real happiness and peace to the mind. A man engrossed in Kama, Lobha and Moha, will get only momentary happiness and pleasure, but one who is engrossed in the real art of music will attain real happiness in life. It is the art, sacred in itself, and mastered by Rishis and Yogis, that has come down to us. This is the real Sadana, which will lead a man towards Moksha or Mukti.

Just before Kaliyuga started, God in the avatar of Lord Krishna, unlike others, had this weapon in the sweet melody of music through his Bans. This is a potent weapon which can bring under control even furious beasts

and snakes by the proper recitation of Swara. Krishna taught the world that music was the only art, which would prove a Sadana for the man to purify himself and to attain "Shanti". Lord Krishna said "I am living in 'Naham Bashami Vaikunta, Yoginam hridayanacha Madhubhakta yatrangan-tetatra thishtami Narada" which clearly shows that Ishwar (God) is not living in heaven, but in the soul of every human being and in the swar of Shudh Sangeeth.

In desperate need of accommodation, a man asked a naturalist if he knew where he could find a house.

The naturalist replied: "House? Boy, you're getting soft. Why don't you live in the open air, let Mother Nature cover you with a blanket of stars, and have the blue firmament above as a roof?"

"Frankly," said the man, "I had in mind something a bit smaller."

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MURDER IN THE THEATRE ROYAL

BY C. F. STANLEY

When Inspector Marris reached the Theatre Royal the last turn in the first house of the vaudeville show was already in progress. A packed house of Littlebury variety enthusiasts was sitting silently, but with much catching of breath, watching the incredible trapeze and tumbling act of the Five Whirlers. The Theatre Royal Orchestra a little out of tune as always, was playing appropriate music in which there was much rolling of drums as one difficult feat after another was attempted and achieved.

But the inspector did not wait to watch the Five Whirlers. He was hurried, by a white faced manager, through the stage door and into the cramped quarters back-stage where the dressing rooms were located. The Theatre Royal was very old; indeed it made the claim to be the second oldest theatre in the country to have remained open continuously from its beginning.

Marris could well believe that this boast was correct. The dressing rooms were no more than boxes running at the back of the stage just narrow little cubicles separated from the actual stage by a thin plaster wall.

"This is the room", said Jones, the manager, panting as he inserted a key in one of the dressing room doors. "I locked the door so that nothing could be disturbed." He flung open the door and stood back for Marris to enter.

Even before he saw the body, Marris was struck by the noise of the band in the theatre on the other side of the wall. He could hear the roll of the drums and the thump, thump of the feet of the Five Whirlers as they came down lightly from their trapezes. Then he turned to the figure sprawled out on the dressing room floor.

"Who is it, did you say?" he asked as he went down on one knee beside a woman half on her back, half on her side, her hands clutching the rough carpet as if in her last agony she had tried to pull herself to her feet, and falling had died in that position. For there was no doubt she was dead. The wooden handle of a knife struck out of her chest just below the left breast and the front of her dress was strained with blood.

"That's Mona Elenta, the famous male impersonator," the manager told him.

The Elenta was a platinum-haired woman made up to look very much younger than she was. Marris decided that she must be at least 40; but probably when she was alive he thought she would have seemed 15 years younger. As he bent down over her he noticed, too, that the platinum colour of her hair was due solely to the peroxide bottle. But even as he thought this he got up from his knees having satisfied himself that there was nothing he could do for the woman.

"When did you find her?" he asked. "Not more than a quarter of an hour ago. You see, she was first turn in the second house."

"Unusual, isn't it, for anyone with a big name?"

"Her own request. Said she was not feeling well when she came here last Sunday, but actually I don't think that was the reason."

"Why?"

"Because she has been seen out in the town during the week. At least once she has been out to dinner after the show."

"With anyone you know?"

The manager hesitated for a moment. "Mind you, this is only hearsay," he said at last. "People have told me she has been out with Peter Darnley, the tenor in the show."

"Well, what's wrong about that?"

"Nothing, I suppose. But wait until you hear all there is to hear about this business."

"I'm waiting."

"There are people who are prepared to swear that they heard Peter threatening. Mono this evening—an hour ago."

"Threatening her?"

"Yes. Something about if he couldn't have her no one else would."

"Humm. Have you spoken to Darnley?"

"Yes. He was back in his lodging when we found Elenta. Admitted he had quarrelled with Mona, but says he left the theatre immediately after his show and did not see her before he went."

"It is usual for his artists to go home between houses?"

"Not usual. They often go off to a restaurant. Sometimes they go home, or course, if they are staying near the theatre."

"Is Darnley staying near at hand?"

"Yes, at a small boarding house just around the corner."

"So it would be quite sensible for him to go back to his room."

"I suppose so."

"Well, we'd better get to work. You might phone the station and tell them to send an ambulance, will you? Tell them from me that Sergeant Rose should bring the photographer and the finger-print man in case we need them. Hope you'll catch him before he leaves. He was trying to contact the doctor when I left. Pity you didn't say it was murder when you phoned me."

When the manager had left the room Marris prowled round the walls, taking stock of the room. There was little to see—a cheap, dressing table with mirror, the table littered with grease-paint and powders, a hard wood chair with a cushion tied to the seat, a wardrobe, and the floor covered with pictures of past and present variety

"It was a private matter", he said at last.

"You can suit yourself about telling me. But, who knows: I might ask you when the position is a little different from now. At the moment we are just having a friendly chat. Nothing official about it, you see. In a few minutes from now it will be very official and I... shall be... investigating... murder, Mr. Darnley. And when I'm investigating a murder I always want to know everything that may have a bearing on the case."

Jones came bustling up to the door at that moment, and stopped in some confusion as he saw Darnley.

"Ah, hallo, Peter", he said with forced geniality. "You shouldn't have come here without being asked, you know."

"Why not? I was Mona's... lover, wasn't I? And everyone is saying that they heard me quarrelling with her just before she was found. It's a damn lie. I haven't seen her since last night, when we had that row."

"Can you prove that, Mr. Darnley?" Marris asked softly.

"Well, I suppose so—I really don't know. I expect someone at the board-

"Now, Mr. Wellsby: Perhaps you would tell us what you heard when you stood outside this door this evening?"

"I heard Mr. Darnley shout out: 'By God, Mona, you're not going to do that to me. If I can't have you no one else is going to.'"

"That all?"

"That's all, sir."

He's lying, I say", shouted Darnley, and Marris held up his hand angrily. "No doubt about it being Mr. Darnley's voice?"

"No doubt at all, sir. It's... it's high like. Not at all like a man's voice, begging your pardon, Mr. Darnley, sir."

"I wasn't here, I tell you. Inspector you must see I couldn't hurt Mona, no matter what may have passed between us. I was angry with her, I admit, but I couldn't kill her. You must believe me. Oh God, what can I do? I know you don't believe me." And the big fellow suddenly broke down and sobbed in his terror.

Marris coughed and the others looked uncomfortably at anything in the room except the sobbing tenor.

"No one saw Darnley leave the theatre?" the inspector asked.

Jones coughed deprecatingly. "The stage door-keeper admits that he had left his box to make a cup of tea", he apologised.

"All your alibis seem to be flying away from you, Darnley", Marris said, not unkindly. "Ah, here you are Sergeant. You'd better get to work in here. Can we borrow your office, Mr. Jones?"

While Sergeant Rose, the doctor, and the other two detectives set to work, Jones led the Inspector down the corridor towards his office. Darnley and the electrician began to follow but Marris waved them away. "Shan't want you two for a bit. Let you know when I need you again", he said.

"Now I'll interview all the turns" he told the manager when they were in the office. "Better have them in order of appearance, so that we shan't upset the second house"

One by one they came in—Wagner, the accordionist, who was Number Two in the second house and would now have to come on first, Fella Shawcross the impressionist who was Number Four, the Musical Master who performed on an astonishing variety of instruments, Harry Joker, the card manipulator, Betty Norbury, the blues singer, George Warsaw, the comedian, and lastly the Five Whirlers. None of them could tell him anything helpful, and when they had all gone he lay back in the manager's chair with a grunt of annoyance.

"Not a line out of any of them. Did you recognise the knife by the way?"

"It's one we use in the theatre. The stage hands keep it on a shelf just in the wings. Anyone could pick it up and it would be unlikely anyone else would notice it was gone."

"An astonishing lot of things seem to be able to happen round here without anyone noticing. Ah, I knew there was something I wanted to ask. Are all these turns booked 'en bloc'? In other words, would they all have been playing at the same theatre last week?"

"No. Only Mona, Darnley, Shawcross, and the Five Whirlers are on the same circuit."

"Good. Get Darnley in again, will you?"

When Darnley came into the room, Marris spoke seriously. "Just answer me as sensibly as you can, Darnley. It may be life or death for you, you know. Things look pretty black for you at the moment. What did you and Mona quarrel about? Now answer truthfully."

The singer looked like a sulky child. "We quarrelled about that swine Shawcross."

"Oh. And what about?"

"Surely you know they were man and wife?"

"Really? Did you know that, Mr. Jones?"

"I had no idea. They always kept apart."

"They didn't live together", Darnley said sulkily.

"Now what about Shawcross? Has he a really firm alibi?"

"Completely firm", said the manager. "As a matter of fact I was standing in the wings while he was on stage and walked to the street door with him when he came off. I saw him walk down the street."

"That lets him out, then. Ah, hallo, Doc. Anything interesting to report?"

(Continued On Page 25)

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER



a worn carpet. Round the walls were stars, all bearing the somewhat superficial smile of pleasure which publicity photographs seem to demand. Everything about the room was as dead as the woman lying there in the centre of the floor.

He became aware that the orchestra on the other side of the wall was playing out the audience, and realised that he would have a brief 20 minutes of peace before the second house commenced. And then a noise at the door brought him round to face a tall, moon-faced young man who stood, there his hand clutching the door handle and his eyes fixed in a kind of dazed horror on the body.

"Who are you?" Marris demanded. "I'm Darnley. My God, poor Mona, who did this.....this.....terrible thing?"

"A bit theatrical", Marris decided, and half-smiled at the thought that came to him that one might almost expect a man of the theatre to be theatrical. "If I knew that, I shouldn't be standing here", he said aloud.

"Of course not. I suppose you know that I was in love with Mona but we quarrelled. She was no good, really. I've known that for years and she was almost old enough to be my mother, but somehow that didn't matter."

"A cad as well", Marris thought. "What did you quarrel about?" Darnley was a long time answering.

ing-house saw me go in after my turn."

"Did you see anyone when you went in? Did you speak to anyone?"

"No. As a matter of fact there was no one about. But I swear to you I haven't seen Mona all day. I didn't kill her, I didn't kill her, I tell you". Darnley's voice rose almost to a scream as he spoke.

"Keep calm, man. We haven't said you killed her—yet. Now, Mr. Jones. Who was it said they heard Darnley rowing with Miss Elenta?"

"Wellsby, the electrician. He was standing by the door to fix a light in the corridor and says he distinctly heard Peter shout."

"Did Miss Elenta answer at all?"

"Wellsby says he did not hear anything."

"Get him, will you?"

"He's lying", Darnley shouted as the manager left the room again. "I wasn't in this room, I tell you. I left the theatre after my turn and did not come back until Jones sent for me."

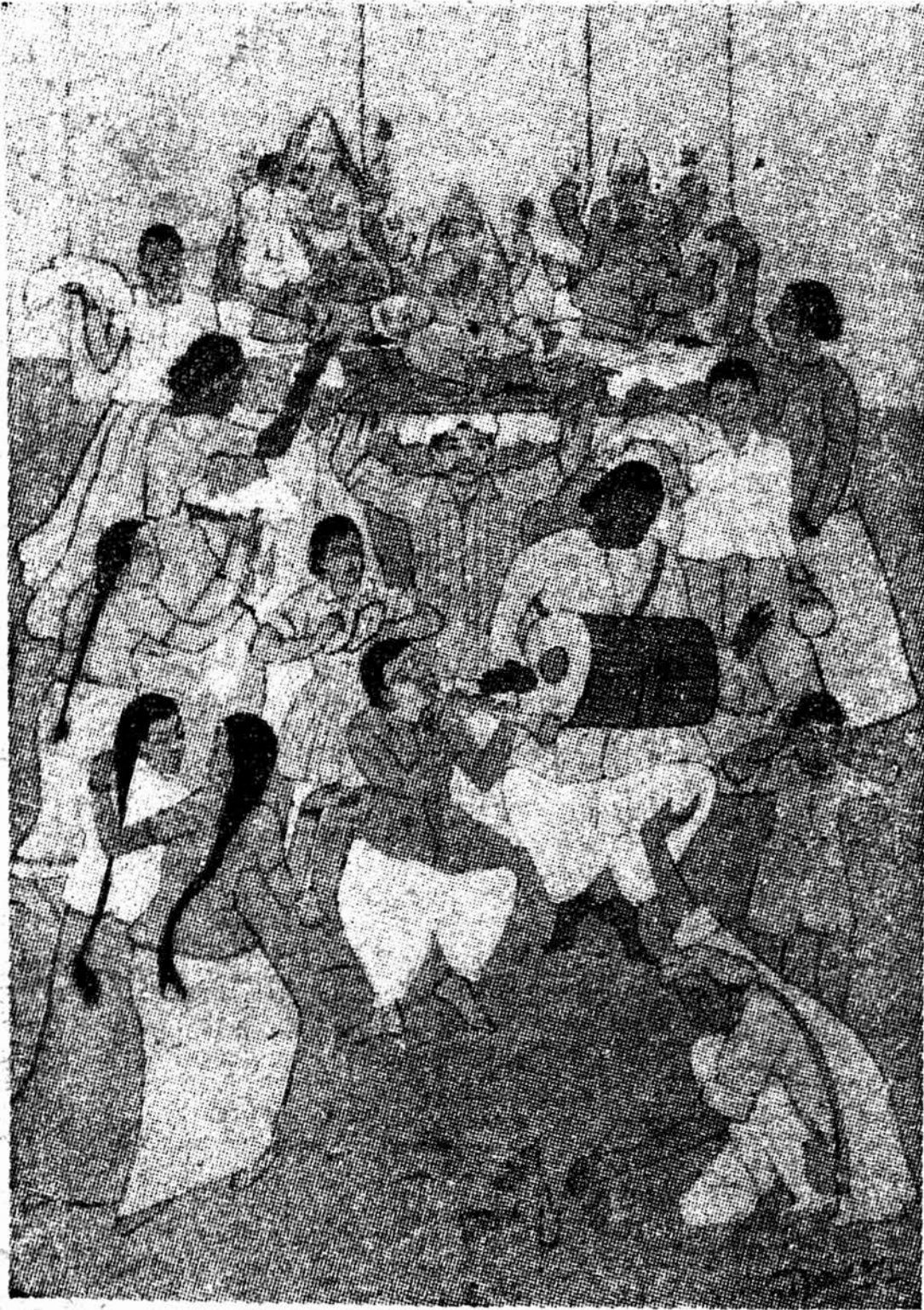
"All right. I didn't say I believed the story. When do you come on?"

"I'm Number Three in both houses. Mona is Number Seven in the first house—two from the end—and she asked to go on first in the second house so that we could go out together early."

Jones came back into the room with a short, bald-headed man in overalls.

"This is Wellsby, inspector", said the manager.

The four paintings and two pieces of Sculpture which are reproduced are a few examples of the work done in the Indian style by the students of Sir J. J. School of Art. In the Indian Design Class, the training has been based from the very beginning on the classical standard of Indian Art. Parallel to this class, the sculpture section has also taken to modelling in the Indian style, of which "Saraswati" is an example. These specimens speak for themselves and demonstrate that they are not the products of a borrowed style.



GANPATI PROCESSION

—By D. S. Torney



"THEIR DAILY WORK"

—By V. G. Maladkar



"LABOUR OF LOVE"

—By Miss E. D'Lima



"VILLAGE CART"

—By Indra Shanti



STUDY IN INDIAN ANTIQUE

—By Miss K. Daruwala



'SARASWATI'

—By S. D. Sathe